The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896. NO. 48

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40		.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.		9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown		9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin ..	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon,	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown.	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon.	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, November 25, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	6 08	4 23
1 32	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	5 53	4 08
1 44	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	5 39	3 54
2 12	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	5 06	3 21
2 19	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	4 59	3 14
2 31	10 29	7 29	*Beersville	10 19	4 47	3 02
2 46	10 41	7 43	Rockhill	10 07	4 35	2 50
3 01	10 56	7 53	Shirley	9 40	4 20	2 20
3 08	11 03	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 33	4 13	2 13
3 20	11 16	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 00	2 00

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.47, a. m., Cooks 7.59, Coles 8.21, Saltillo 8.47, Three Springs 8.54, Beersville 9.06, arrives at Rockhill 9.18.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.05 p. m., Cooks 5. 17, Coles 5.39, Saltillo 6.07, Three Spring 6.13, Beersville 6.25, arrives at Rockhill 6.37.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 7.00 a. m., Beersville 7.29, Three Springs 7.41, Saltillo 7.48, Coles 8.21, Cooks 8.35, arrives at Robertsdale 8.50.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	10 30	L Rockhill A	9 30	4 50
5 38	10 23	*Blacklog	9 37	4 57
5 30	10 15	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 05
5 26	10 11	*Locke Vall'y	9 49	5 09
5 20	10 05	*Shade Gap Stair	9 55	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

BEN FRANKLIN'S KITE.

With Which the Philosopher First Drew Lightning from the Clouds.

From Cassier's Magazine.

It was a square kite, not the coffin-shaped affair shown in story book pictures. To the upright stick of the cross Franklin attached his pointed rod—a sharp wire, about a foot long—and provided himself with a silk ribbon and a key; the ribbon, to fasten the string after he he had raised the kite, as some possible protection—how much he did not know—against the lightning entering his body, andthe key, to be secured to the junction of the ribbon and the string to serve as a conductor from which he might draw the sparks of celestial fire—if it came.

When the thunder storm broke he went out on the open common near Philadelphia and faced death—faced the tremendous power of the lightning stroke, before which all people of all ages had quailed in terror—faced what most of the world then believed to be the avenging blow of an angered God. True, he believed that electricity and lightning were the same thing, and, therefore, had no different properties or effects. But he did not know it. The best existing theory which accounted for electrical phenomena at that time was his own. The laws of electrical conduction or resistance, now so familiar, were not even suspected. Who could predict that the lightning would obey any law? Besides, he had produced tremenduous shocks with his Leyden jars in series, and had killed birds with them. More than that, he had been shocked himself by the same means—stunned into insensibility and nearly killed. He had said, again and again, that an electric shock, if strong enough, would blot out life, though without a pang. If his idea was correct, if his conviction was true, he was now about to face an electric discharge beside which that of the most powerful of man-made batteries would seem weak and insignificant.

All the world knows what happened. The kite soared up into the black cloud, while the philosopher stood calmly in the drenching rain watching the string, until finally he saw the little fibres of the hemp raise themselves. Then, without a tremor, he touched his knuckle to the key—and lived. For the spark crackled and leaped to his finger as harmlessly as did that from his old familiar electrical machine, and allowed him to charge his jars with it with the same impunity. He sent the story of what he had done abroad without a particle of trumpeting. He was not a discoverer for revenue. No stock market awaited the announcement; no newspaper stood ready to blazen forth his achievments in the interest of the money jugglers. His own narrative barely fills one of the little columns of the Gentleman's magazine for October 19, 1752, and has at its end only the initials B. F.

A $2,350 Dog.

A record price for a dog was realized recently at the Birmingham Dog Show, at the customary sale by auction of dogs which had been claimed at catalogue price by two or more persons. Mr. R. S. Williamson's St. Bernard, Lord Hatherton, a young dog born in February last, which is said to be the best St. Bernard ever exhibited, was catalogued at $1.050, but, after a spirited bidding, the dog was disposed of for $2,350 to Mr. Joseph Royle, of Manchester.

As to a Million Dollars.

From the Washington Post.

"No man can honestly accumulate $1,000,000, and where there is such accumulation there must be robbery."

This statement was recently made by a prominent advocate of socialistic reforms in a public address at Milwaukee. In substance has been uttered thousands of times on platform and in the press, and we have no doubt that believers in it are very numerous. Some of the great daily journals of the country have used their vast opportunities to array the poor against the rich by representing that the latter are in posession of of what belongs to the former. A few pulpits and two or three college professors have aided in the promulgation of this doctrine of hate.

A man who accumulates a million dollars without trespassing on the rights of other men is not a robber. There are many millionaires in the United states who gained their wealth without violating statutory or moral law. There are those among them who, while making thier own fortunes, were contributing to the happiness and prosperity of all their fellow-citizens. Take the case of an inventor who discovers and patents an appliance that annually saves the lives and limbs of thousands of employees and passengers on railway trains. Shall we say that "there must be robbery" in his million? Take the case of another inventor who cheapens the cost of every bushel of wheat and, therefore, gives every consumer cheaper bread. Has he robbed anybody? Another man gets a million or ten millions out of a gold mine which he discovered where God had placed it. He adds his million or millions to the currency and the taxable wealth of the country. Where does the robbery come in? Some of the richest men in United States were poor laborers the until they discovered and developed gold or silver deposits. And the man who calls them robbers, whether he be a pulpiteer, a college professor or an editor, is a slanderer, an enemy to society, and dangerous in proportion to his capacity and opportunity.

The same rule that applies to inventors and miners is equally applicable to any other legitimate business. There are manufacturers, merchants and bankers, whose millions represent no robbery, but have been gained by honest enterprise. To go back to the last generation for illustrations, in order to avoid unpleasant personalities, we find the names of John Jacob Astor, Stephen Girard and George Peabody among the most conspicuous of the millionaires of that time. The first of the three gained his wealth in the fur trade, and none of his contemporaries accused him of robbery. The Astor Library was his gift to New York. Girard made his fortune in trade, and invaded no man's right. Girard College, where many thousands of orphan boys have been fitted for useful and honorable lives, is his monument. George Peabody made his great fortune in banking, made every dollar of it honestly, and left it all for educational and charitable uses. These three benefactors of mankind are not rare exceptions to a general rule. But they show up fairly well in the list of "robbers." Some of the millionaires now living will show up even better than those fifty years hence.

—Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to J. G. Gillam for the latest and of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

The Bread of the World.

In England and America wheat bread is within the reach of all and scarcely is a thought given to the fact that only a small portion of the earth's inhabitants enjoy it. It is only during the last century that wheat bread has come into common use. A hundred years ago wealthy families in England used only a peck of wheat a year and that at Christmas, eating oatcakes during the remainder of the time.

The German "pumpernickel" is a rye bread with a curious sour taste, but after eating it awhile one acquirs a taste for it. It is less nutritious than that of wheat. In the poorer parts of Sweeden the people bake their rye bread only twice a year and store it away, so that eventually it is as hard as bricks.

Farther north still barley and oats become the chief bread-corn. But in the distant North is where a man is put to thought to provide himself with bread. In Lapland, if a man trusted to grain he would starve, so the people eke out their scanty store of oats with the inner bark of pine and after grinding this mixture it is made into large flat cakes, which, after all, are not half bad.

In dreary Kamchatka the pine or birch bark by itself, well ground, pounded and baked, constitutes the whole of the bread food. Bread and butter are represented by a dough of pine bark spread with seal fat. In certain parts of Siberia the people not only grind the pine bark, but cut off the tender shoots, which procedure must give the bread an unpleasantly resinous flavor.

In Iceland the lichen is scraped off the rock, made into bread puddings and put into soup. In Russia and China buckwheat is pressed into service. It makes a palatable bread, though of a dark violet tinge.

In Italy and Spain chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for soup thickening. Millet furnishes a white bread in Arabia, Egypt and India. This grain is credited with being the very first used in bread-making.

Rice bread is still the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

In the Indian archipelago the starchy pith of the sago palm is made into bread and in parts of Africa the natives use a certain root for the same purpose.

The Biggest Bicycle.

What is said to be the largest bicycle in the world has been made by a bicycle company in Providence, R. I. It is made to carry six persons. Its length over all is 156 inches, and its wheel base is 125 inches. The diameter of the wheels is thirty inches the tires are 2½ inches in diameter, the gear is compounded to 153, and the machine weighs 137½ pounds.

A bill has been introduced into Congress authorizing the payment of $100,000 to any person who shall, prior to 1901, construct an apparatus weighing at least 400 pounds, that will safely navigate the air at a speed of not less than 30 miles an hour, and capable of carrying passengers and freight.

—The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for itcontains nothing injurious. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

A BLOOD-RED LAKE.

Peculiarity Manifested by a Sheet of Water In Switzerland Periodically.

Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has a queer habit of turning red about two or three times every ten years. It is a pretty lake, like most of the sheets of water in that picturesque country, and its peculiar freak is attributed to a disposition to celebrate the slaughter of the Burgundians under Charles the Bold on June 21, 1476. But the French say that it blushes for the conduct of the Swiss, who in that battle gave the Burgundians no quarter.

This phenomenon, of course, has its legend. The old fishermen of the lake, who catch enormous fish silures, that weigh between 25 and 40 kilograms, say when they see the waters of the lake reddening that it is the blood of the Burgundians killed in the battle and thrown into the lake, while others were tossed into a grave filled with quicklime. This historical recollection angered the Burgundian soldiers of the victorious armies of the republic in 1798 so much that they destroyed the monument raised in honor of their compatriots who fell heroically in that battle, and Henri Martin very justly reproached them for that piece of vandalism.

It would hardly do to attribute the reddening of the waters of the lake to the blood of the soldiers of Charles the Bold. The coloring is due simply to the presence in large quantities of little aquatic plants called by naturalists oscillatoria rubescens. The curious things about it is that Lake Morat is the only lake in which this curious growth is developed and this peculiarity is beginning to interest scientific men.—*New York Sun.*

—On Sunday, March 1, The Philadelphia Inquirer will issue with its Sunday edition the most expensive, most artistic and most elaborate souvenir ever given away with any newspaper. The Inquirer, recognizing the tremendous demand on the part of its thousands of readers, has, at enormous expense, completed arrangements for giviug away the most beautiful and most complete theatre money can buy. It is called the fairy theatre, and is equipped with every convenience and every requisite necessary for presenting any play. This theatre is five times as large as any other of the toy theatres, and is exquisitely designed and beautifully colored. This theatre will be issued as a souvenir only on March 1, and at the same time a complete cast of characters, with lizards, rats, mice, pumpkins, etc., necessary in producing Cinderella, will be given away. On this theatre the figures are not inserted in slits, but stand alone, and may be moved about at the will of the stage manager. Changes of costumes for the characters in the several scenes will also be a new feature. This theatre is beautifully decorated with allegorical figures representative of the histrionical era. Other plays will follow Cinderella, but the toy theatre will be issued only on Sunday, March 1. Don't fail to secure this, as you will want to present Blue Beard and the other plays which follow. Those failing to secure the theatre next Sunday can obtain the same for twenty-five cents by sending in their order to The Inquirer Office. The equal of of this theatre could not be obtained for less than three or four dollars. The Sunday Inquirer Magazine will be made especially attractive by stories and pictures by the best magazine writers and illustrators. The magazine and theatre given away only with the next Sunday Inquirer. To prevent disappointment order your Inquirer early in the week.

The suspension bridge at Niagara Falls is to be replaced with a steel arch bridge, wholly contained within itself, which will consist of a main arch span 840 feet long and two shore spans, that on the American side to be 190 feet long and the span on the Canadian side 210 feet in length. The arch span will consist of an open parabolic rib 26 feet in depth, with a rise of 105 feet at the center. The roadway will be 46 feet in the clear.

TALK OF WAR WITH SPAIN

A Remarkable Scene in the Senate at Washington.

CUBAN PATRIOTS CHAMPIONED.

Unrestrained Applause From the Galleries When Senator Morgan Said War Was to Be Expected, and Not to Be Shrunk From, if Congress Recognized the Belligerency of the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Cuba and the struggle of her people for independence from Spain was the subject discussed in the United States Senate, and the indications are that Congress is about to take definite action toward recognizing the belligerency of the insurgent army, and expressing its sympathy with the Cuban people in their desire for independence. Senators Morgan, Lodge and Cameron, of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Call, of Florida, always a warm friend of Cuba and her cause, made speeches, all in behalf of the Cuban patriots, but not all favoring the same sort of legislation to accomplish the end which all hope to bring about.

There are three Cuban resolutions now before the Senate, and the one under discussion was that reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations on February 5. It is a "concurrent" resolution and reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending Powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

SENATOR H. C. LODGE.
(He vigorously championed the cause of the Cuban patriots.)

The feeling that this country is approaching a crisis in connection with Cuba and Spain became general when Senator Morgan, of Alabama, specifically and distinctly declared the probability of war with Spain in his speech.

"I have entered into this matter," said Senator Morgan, "with great reluctance, because I am aware that we must be prepared to draw our sword and lay it upon the table, and say to Spain, 'If you want to take it up, take it up.' I contemplate war at the end of any resolution which we may pass, looking either to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents or of the independence of Cuba. I have felt that it made no difference what step we took, that it would ultimately end in war. I believe that Spain will be under obligations to us for giving her an excuse for war. She cannot, on account of her National pride, bear the thought of surrendering the freedom of Cuba to her rebellious subjects, and yet she knows that she is beaten, and that Cuba is lost to her. She will welcome the opportunity which war would give her for surrendering to the superior force of the United States."

Mr. Call then spoke of the bloody contest now in progress and the actual condition of war existing. The course of Spain had caused revolt after revolt in Cuba. Reading from a manifesto issued by the Cuban authorities, Mr. Call arraigned Spain for imposing enormous taxes on Cuba. The manifesto as read by Mr. Call reflected severely on the official administration of Spain. Mr. Cameron followed in favor of the substitute which he offered.

Mr. Lodge spoke as to the need of action. He gave a vivid picture of the present war, referring to the "lieing bulletins" of battles coming from Spanish sources. Martinez Campos, the ablest General of Spain, had been recalled because he was unable to check the uprising, and had been superseded by a man whose only reputation before the world was that of cold-blooded brutality. The time had come, declared Mr. Lodge, when it was the duty of the United States to act firmly and fully.

"The island is to-day lost to Spain," said Mr. Lodge. "They may continue to deluge the island with blood, but the island is lost to them.

"The United States has an Armenia at its very door," continued the Senator. "The United States can stop the horrible state of things in Cuba. Let it once be known that the United States intends that the pillage and slaughter shall stop and it will stop."

It is seldon that the Senate has heard such frank words as were emitted by these speakers and they were uttered with such a ring of genuineness and fire that the enthusiasm of the spectators found frequent expression in loud and long applause, which the presiding officer sought vainly to check. Throughout the debate, lasting three hours, Senor Pastor, of the Spanish Legation, sat in the diplomatic gallery. While Mr. Call was speaking the Spanish Minister and two members of his suite exhibited the bad taste openly to sneer and laugh at Mr. Call's criticism of their Government.

Brothers Shot to Death by Each Other.

News was received of a double killing, in which Milford and Felix Fee, brothers, were shot to death by each other on Slater's Fork, near Harlan Court House, Ky., and John Fee, a cousin of the two men, was seriously injured while acting in the role of peacemaker. The Fee brothers were under the influence of whisky at the time.

CECIL JOHN RHODES, SOUTH AFRICA'S UNCROWNED KING.

Behind the troubles in the Transvaal and behind the Jameson expedition is the master hand of Cecil John Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, richest man in South Africa, and, in reality, lord of the dark continent. Managing Director of the Imperial South Africa Company, his uncompromising ambition has ever been to extend the power and the possessions of the company northward to the Zambesi and to establish the grandest and richest of British possessions abroad. Born of a poor English clergyman and immigrating to South Africa at sixteen for the sake of his health, Cecil Rhodes has grown to be the uncrowned king of the country, and has, by shrewdness, foresight and matchless executive ability, built up a fortune of $75,000,000 or more. By consolidating all the diamond companies in the mining districts he advanced the price of precious stones in the world's marts, and through his indefatigable effort and comprehensive management Great Britain has slowly but surely marched northward in Africa, until now she is in a fair way of thrusting her great, conquering foot on the little Dutch Republic of the Transvaal. But Rhodes's ambition has been larger than mere conquest. His ultimate idea is, perhaps, to found a grand republic of South Africa and to be himself its President. To the east and west are the possessions of Germany and Portugal, whose agents have been for years trying to reach the Zambesi. But Rhodes has beaten them and has crept around the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, cutting them off from communication with the north except through his land. When Jameson was defeated by the Boers, Premier Rhodes resigned.

VICTIMS OF BLACK DAMP

Terribly Fatal Explosion in the Vulcan Mine, Colorado.

NONE LEFT TO TELL THE STORY.

Not a Sound of Warning---Colliers Hard at Work When Overtaken by the Disaster That Caused Their Death---Rescue Parties Useless---The Victims Were Nearly All Italians.

NEW CASTLE, Col., February 19.—The Vulcan coal mine, in the Hog-Back just below town, was completely wrecked and set on fire by a terrific gas explosion shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday. About fifty men, including firemen and coal operators, were in the several rooms along the slope when the explosion occurred. Not a man could have survived the shock, the gas, or the fire which immediately ensued.

With the exception of a few bosses, the killed are Italians, but in the confusion and excitement it was impossible to make a complete roster of names of the unfortunates.

The town of New Castle was shaken as if by an earthquake, and a dense black cloud obscured the site of the Vulcan mine and workings, indicating only too plainly what had occurred. The entire population rushed to the scene, to behold the surface workmen in the midst of a thick cloud of dust, trying in vain to start the work of rescuing their unfortunate fellow laborers below.

The earth had settled perceptibly near the hillside, and the dense volume of black smoke issuing from crevices in the upheaved mass gave evidence that the coal vein had surely been set afire by the explosion. Women and children rushed shrieking and screaming to the scene, adding to the confusion.

The mine owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, two and a half miles away, was promptly closed down, and all hands hastened to assist Superintendent Herrick of the Vulcan in the work of rescue, but it was quickly seen that little could be done. Herrick and several men had torn away the broken timbering at the landing and had rushed into the slope soon after the explosion had occurred, with wet sponges over their nostrils, only to be driven back again by the deadly fumes.

The force of the explosion may be imagined when it is said that the buildings and trestle at the mouth of the slope were completely wrecked, a hole 100 feet square carved out of the hillside at the mouth of the incline, while timbers two feet square were blown into the Grand River, 400 feet away. One miner was on his way down the slope when the explosion occurred, and his mangled body was subsequently found several hundred feet away from the mouth of the slope. There were 140 men employed in and about the mine at the time, and about fifty were at work underground at the time of the accident.

State Coal Mine Inspector Griffith was here on February 8 and pronounced the mine in better condition than it had ever been before. An immense fan in the slope, which was about 500 feet in depth, seemed to afford complete ventilation, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent an explosion of the gas known to exist in the mines of this district. It is believed that a high lighted fuse ignited the gas in one of the new rooms while the men were blasting down coal. The old Vulcan mine has been abandoned for several years and was in no way connected with the present property, a new slope having been driven into the hillside.

The Vulcan Fuel Company operates the property, which is owned by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. The mine was being worked to its full capacity, the output being from seventeen to twenty cars per day.

THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Boston is trying to persuade Congress to deepen the harbor to thirty feet.

A bill making Jackson's Birthday a legal holiday was introduced by Senator Hill, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Department of the East has asked Congress for 10,000 headstones for the graves of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, addressed the Committee on Immigration in favor of the bill introduced by him to restrict immigration.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary authorized a favorable report on Senator Hansbrough's bill to prevent the use of the American flag for advertising purposes.

The House Committee on Pensions ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. McCormick, of New York, granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of General T. W. Sweeny.

On account of troubles in the Transvaal the salary of our Consul at Cape Town, whose jurisdiction includes the Transvaal and Orange Free State, will be raised from $2000 to $3000.

A consulate, with a salary of $2500, will be established at Tamsui, in Formosa, as that island has been acquired by Japan, and its business with the United States amounts to $50,000,000 a year.

Representative Skinner, of North Carolina, has introduced a measure which is of sentimental and historical interest even beyond the borders of the United States. It is a bill to provide for the commemoration of the landing of the first British American colony on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, on or about July 4, 1584.

General Miles has been telling the Committee on Coast Defences that New York, San Francisco and Boston are the only places on the coast that there has been even a pretense of fortifying, and that wholly inadequate. He says that it will take $80,000,000 and years of time to put the country in any sort of a condition of defense.

Senator Hansbrough has introduced a bill to create a National Art Commission, consisting of five persons eminently distinguished in literature and fine arts, to examine all works of art offered for sale and donation to the United States, and to examine annually the Government art collections in the Capitol and Congressional Library.

Ex-Secretary Tracy, of New York, was before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs making a statement on the investigation under way relative to prices paid for armor plate, alleged overcharges, the ownership of patents, etc. Mr. Carnegie and several of his employes are to appear before the committee. The hearing is conducted behind closed doors.

HELD UP THE BANK EMPLOYES.

Three Men Forced the Cashier and Bookkeeper Into a Vault and Stole $700.

Three men, one of whom was masked, entered the Market Street Bank, at San Francisco, Cal., at 10 o'clock a. m. Immediately on entering one of the men closed the outer door of the bank, adroitly fastening it. The other two drew pistols and commanded Cashier W. S. Hopkins and Bookkeeper J. A. Hayhurst to throw up their hands. Hopkins not immediately complying, a shot was fired, which, however, missed him.

The robbers forced the two bank employes into one of the steel vaults of the bank, closing the door on them, but not locking it. They then took away a tray containing a large quantity of gold coin and one tray of silver. The bank officials refuse to disclose the exact amount taken, but Cashier Hopkins says it will not exceed $700.

Chief of Police Crowley says the bank people were warned the week before that they were in danger.

Moving For Arbitration.

At the residence of William E. Dodge representative citizens of New York City and Brooklyn took steps to co-operate with citizens in other cities in the agitation for a high court of arbitration to settle disputes between Great Britain and the United States.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The Garment Workers' Trades Council reorganized.

The bicycle workmen, of Dayton, Ohio, have organized.

Upholsterers in New York City and Brooklyn amalgamated.

Serious distress exists among the Brotherhood Tailors in New York City.

The New York Painters' Union is the only English speaking body of the craft.

Union-made bread is supplied to prisoners in Kings County (N. Y.) Penitentiary.

A Snow Shovelers' Benevolent and Protective Association was organized in New York City.

It is stated that there are 65,000 natives engaged in mining work in the Rand, South Africa.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is reported to have dropped fully 1000 men within the last two months.

Chicago trades unionists have united in a demand that no city employes shall be paid less than $2 day.

There are 37,000 women telegraph operators in the United States, and the number is constantly growing.

The stonemasons' international union ordered a strike, May 1, in all towns where the eight-hour day does not prevail.

Clothing cutters in the big cities throughout the United States are now preparing to demand an eight hour work day.

After an idleness of two years, the De Pauw window glass factory at Elwood, Ind., resumed operations with 350 employes.

A Montreal (Canada) judge ordered the stonecutter's union to pay a non-union stonecutter $137.50 as damages. They used no violence, but walked out whenever he was engaged.

The New York State Federation of Labor at its recent convention in Albany advocated four per cent. as the legal rate of interest and a law requiring employers to give employes thirty days' notice before reducing wages.

The barbers' union of Minneapolis, Minn., has asked shop proprietors to discontinue taking sensational newspapers. They believe the reading of these flashy sheets "between customers" has a pernicious effect on the younger members of the craft.

Maine's Labor Commissioner has been gathing statistics on the cost of living in that State. He figures that the average daily cost of living is thirty-one cents a day for each individual in the average family. The cost of living to single men, boarding, is forty-six cents. These figures cover rent, food, fuel, and light.

The machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths employed in the extensive shops of the Mexican International Railroad, in Ciudad Porforio Diaz, Mexico, went out on strike on February 3 for an advance of twenty-five per cent. in wages. This advance was asked to equalize the wages, paid there in silver, with those paid in San Antonio, Texas, in gold.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance issued 112 charters since its formation last December and received applications for 120 more. The alliance has already a membership exceeding 50,000 in New York City, Boston, Pittsburg, Troy, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Denver, Baltimore, Newark, St. Louis, Washington, Paterson, Buffalo, Chicago, West Troy, Rochester, Ontario, New Hampshire and other places.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

England's new poet laureate, Alfred Austin, is the first Catholic to hold the place since Dryden.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, holds his public receptions between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning.

A full length portrait of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, has been placed in the Corcoran art gallery at Washington.

One of the Englishmen wounded in the Jameson raid on the Boers was John Arthur Burnand, the fourth son of the editor of London Punch.

The greatest work of sculpture made by the late W. W. Story is said to be the monument to his wife, who is burried next to the grave of Shelley, in Rome.

A curious allowance made to President Kruger, of the Transvaal, is the sum of $2000 a year for "coffee money." Coffee is the National drink of the Boers.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, began life as a printer's devil, worked at his trade for many years, bought a newspaper with his savings, and so got into politics.

Dr. John A. Brooks, candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket in 1888, has received a call to the London tabernacle, where Spurgeon preached, the largest Christian church in Europe.

Cartoonist Gillam, who died the other day in New York, left an estate valued at $250,000. He had a salary of $25,000 a year and a percentage of the profits of the paper with which he was connected.

Frank R. Stockton, the novelist, is making a visit in New Orleans "taking it easy," he says. He thinks that "there is material in the city for enough mental photographs to stock a fellow's cerebral camera for a century."

M. Frere Orban, who has just died in Brussels at the age of eighty-four, was known as the "Gladstone of Belgium." Since 1847 he has been prominent in the political affairs of that country, and was the author of many most beneficial measures.

The late French poet, Paul Verlaine, lived as a social outcast, but his funeral was attended by many prominent men of letters, including not a few academicians, and Francois Coppee, speaking at his grave, said that he had won literary immortality.

Queen Victoria instructed the officers of her court not to curtail the season's functions on account of the death of her son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg. The programme for the drawing room, levees, etc., will therefore be maintained in its entirety.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Belvidere, Ill., has an epidemic of grip.

Mexico is on a boom of unexampled prosperity.

Seven Brown University students were expelled for alleged dishonest work in the rhetoric class.

The big Milwaukee (Wis.) brewers propose to erect industrial colleges for colored people in Mississippi.

George Lord, of San Bernardino, Cal., is said to be the world's oldest Mason. His age is ninety-eight years.

It is thought that if Great Britain would acknowledge the revolting Arabian tribes it would be all up with the Turks.

The advance in wheat and the assured shortage in Australia and India have greatly encouraged California wheat growers.

A farmer near Springfield, Ill., was paid a claim of $1500 by the United States a few days ago for damage done to his crops in 1861.

A Rockford (Ill.) man is suing the gas company for damages because gas escaping from a main in the street has killed five of his shade trees.

The Missouri Sunday barber law has been declared unconstitutional, and a man can be shaved there on Sunday now.

Frost, Frolic and Business.

The wind over frozen pounds and lakes, over snow-fields of plains and open country, is heavily charged with frost and fine particles of frozen matter. It is the most penetrating way for chill to set in. Sudden warmth, sudden chill, and severe colds. Girls and boys skating, driving for pleasure or business, and men at work afield know the difference in temperature. Yet the youngsters skate away and with mouth open laughing take in a dose of sorethroat. Drivers and workmen throw aside wraps and all know the next day from soreness and stiffness what sudden chill means. Now the best thing to do when housed is to rub well at once with St. Jacobs Oil. If you do, you will not have sorethroat; or if you are stiff and sore, it will cure by warming the surface to throw out the chill.

The bicycling clubs of New York State have an estimated total membership of 75,000.

The object of the manufacturers of Dobbins' Electric Soap has been for 31 years to make this soap of such *superior quality* that it will give *universal satisfaction*. Have they succeeded? Ask your grocer for it. Take no other.

The gold mines of Cherokee, Ga., are now engaging the attention of English capitalists.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Nebraska prohibitionists have started a boom for C. E. Bentley for President.

THE GENUINE "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are sold only in boxes. They are wonderfully effective for Coughs and Throat Troubles.

England proposes to spend $50,000,000 on her navy this year.

The World's Earliest Potato.

That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 28 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at $1 a bushel—$4000. That pays. A word to the wise, etc.

NOW IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, etc., and our mammoth seed catalogue. (A.)

IF you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

March

April, May are most emphatically the months for taking a good blood purifier, because the system is now most in need of such a medicine, and because it more quickly responds to medicinal qualities. In winter impurities do not pass out of the body freely, but accumulate in the blood. The best medicine

April

to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thus give strength and build up the system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands take it as their Spring Medicine, and more are taking it today than ever before. If you are tired, "out of sorts," nervous, have bad taste in

May

the morning, aching or dizzy head, sour stomach and feel all run down, a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will put your whole body in good order and make you strong and vigorous. It is the ideal Spring Medicine and true nerve tonic, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1
Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25 cents.

NYNU—9

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WEDDED TO A PRINCE.

Amelie Rives Chanler, the American Authoress, Married Again.

Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler and Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy were married a few days ago at the Virginia home of Colonel Alfred Rives, the father of the well-known authoress.

Rev. Paul N. Menzel, D. D., of Richmond, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by members of the family and Miss Julia Magruder, the authoress, and Allen Potts, of Richmond.

THE PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY.

The couple will take a trip abroad, living in London, at the home of Prince Troubetzkoy.

Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler first attained reputation about ten years ago through her first novel, called "The Quick or the Dead." In the summer of 1888 she married John Armstrong Chanler, and after traveling some time, she studied art in Paris. In October, 1895, she obtained a divorce. She is about thirty-two years old.

FORTY BODIES FOUND.

Terrible Results of the Dynamite Explosion Near Johannesburg.

The explosion of dynamite which occurred at Viedendorp, a suburb of Johannesburg, South African Republic, was more disastrous than was at first believed. Eight railway cars loaded with dynamite were being switched from one track to another when the explosion took place. At the spot where the dynamite exploded a hole thirty feet deep was made in the ground, and every house within a radius of half a mile was razed to the ground.

Forty bodies have been found, and the search is only just beginning. Two hundred injured persons have been taken to the hospitals, where several of them have died. Comparatively few white persons were killed.

As yet nothing is positively known as to what actually caused the explosion. Twenty tons of the dynamite had been exposed to the direct rays of the sun for three days.

The latest estimate places the number of the killed at over one hundred. Many persons are missing, and there is scarcely a doubt that they were blown to pieces. The principal victims were poor Boers, very few foreigners living at Viedendorp.

EX-CONSUL WALLER PARDONED.

The Pardon Signed by President Faure and Orders Issued for Waller's Release.

Secretary Olney received the following despatch from the United States Ambassabor to France, Mr. Eustis:

"The President of France signed Waller's pardon. Orders are being issued for his release." There does not seem to be any intention on the part of Mr. Waller's counsel or of his friends to take advantage of the offer made by the United States Ambassador, under instructions from the State Department, to enter suit for damages in the French courts, with the United States Ambassador providing the requisite security for costs. On the contrary, the Waller family, finding that the United States, on the facts as discussed, decline to make an international affair out of Waller's offence, are contemplating his return to Kansas, from which State he was originally appointed Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar.

HANGMAN'S ROPE BROKE.

Shocking Accident at the Execution of a Murderer in St. Louis.

James Fitzgerald was hanged at St. Louis, Mo., for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Naessens, on the night of November 24, 1893. Fitzgerald was taken to the gallows, the trap sprung and the culprit shot down six feet, but not to death. The rope broke, and the victim lay struggling on the ground. The black cap was instantly removed by the doctors, who found Fitzgerald still conscious. Stimulants were given, and he revived and was taken into the morgue a few feet away and further cared for by the doctors. A new rope was sent for at once, and at 11 o'clock the sick and trembling man was again taken to the scaffold, and this time went to death.

PROTECT AMERICAN WOMEN.

Foreigners Can't Marry if Such Marriages Are Not Valid at Home.

The United States Senate adopted Mr. Hoar's amendment to the bill regulating marriages in the District of Columbia. The amendment forbids marriages when one of the parties is an alien, unless a minister or consul representing the country of this alien certifies that the marriage is valid according to the laws of that country.

Mr. Hoar said his purpose was to protect American women, attractive by beauty and accomplishments, from the rapacity of foreign adventurers, whether titled or untitled. Amendments making eighteen years the marriageable age for women, and permitting civil as well as religious ceremonies of marriage, were also agreed to.

The Katahdin Ready for Action.

The United States harbor defence ram Katahdin, designed by Admiral Ammen, was put in commission at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Her commander is Richard P. Leary, and her crew numbers about fifty. She carries only rapid fire-guns. She is 251 feet long, and has a breadth of forty-three feet five inches.

WEYLER TELLS THE NEWS.

Cuba's New Captain-General as a Reporter.

The following is a copy of a despatch received at Washington by the Spanish Minister, signed by General Weyler, the new Commandant of the Spanish forces in Cuba:

A REVOLUTIONARY OUTPOST IN CUBA.

"The reports of the last military operations are as follows: Maceo had crossed the line between Havana and Batabano by the village called Vapor with sixty horses. Later other troops joined him, in number of about 600, but the enemy was under fire of the troops commanded by Colonel Segura, which killed three rebels and wounded twelve.

"The insurgents joined their forces at San Antonio de las Vegas, abandoning their route toward Matanzas, that had been to the south of the railroads of San Felipe to Guines, fearing the columns which were closing the line between the railroad and the sea.

"A train conducting General Echauge, who, with his command, was going to place himself between San Felipe and Guines, met in Molina, between the railroad station of Melena and Palenque, 800 cavalrymen of the enemy, which approached the train, thinking that it was a freight train. The column fired on them without alighting and arrived safely at Guines.

"The column of Colonel Seguera, forming the extreme left, came upon the enemy in San Felipe de las Vegas, where it found and dislodged Maeeo, Miro, Diaz, and Castillo, with 1500 mounted men. The cavalry troop of Camajuani charged and defeated them in the Culebra and Culebrite hills. The enemy retreated toward Navio. Several columns followed them in a combined movement, encircling them.

"General Lineras has also defeated Maximo Gomez in Lomas del Porvenir, capturing four horses. The troops had three wounded. Reconnoitring the camp after the engagement, they saw the rear guard of the enemy, taking them for Spanish forces, but seeing that they had no answer to the countersign, opened artillery and Manser rifle fire, killing six and wounding twenty-seven. The column had four wounded. The troops will follow and encircle the enemy.

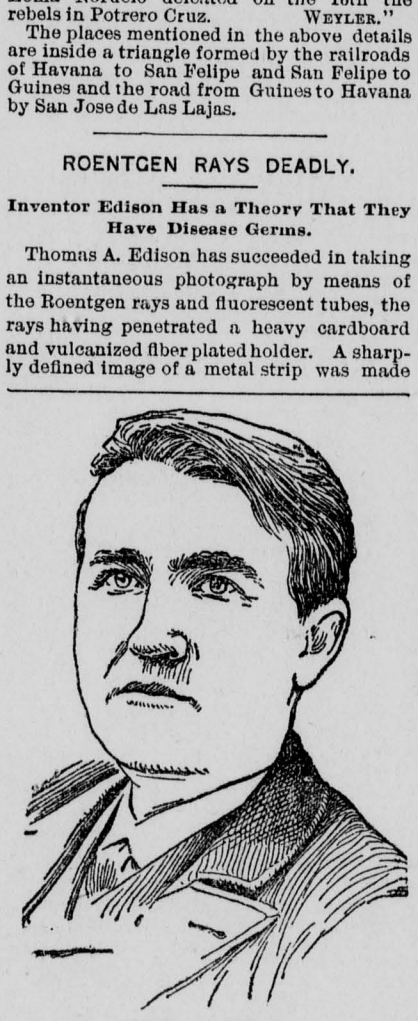
"In the province of Santiago de Cuba the guerrillas of Cobre defeated on the 11th, on Paso Lejas, a small band, killing one and wounding another. The same guerrillas in Loma Noruelo defeated on the 16th the rebels in Potrero Cruz. WEYLER."

The places mentioned in the above details are inside a triangle formed by the railroads of Havana to San Felipe and San Felipe to Guines and the road from Guines to Havana by San Jose de Las Lajas.

ROENTGEN RAYS DEADLY.

Inventor Edison Has a Theory That They Have Disease Germs.

Thomas A. Edison has succeeded in taking an instantaneous photograph by means of the Roentgen rays and fluorescent tubes, the rays having penetrated a heavy cardboard and vulcanized fiber plated holder. A sharply defined image of a metal strip was made on a plate with four and one-half inches of wood between the plate and the fluorescent tubes, and after an exposure of twelve minutes the photograph was taken.



THOMAS A. EDISON.
(He thinks the Roentgen rays may prove deadly disease germs.)

Inventor Edison says that he found the rays to have an irritating effect on the eyes, and believes his theory, that the rays may prove deadly disease germs, will prove correct.

MISS BARTON SUCCEEDS.

She Receives Permission to Distribute Relief in Armenia.

A cable dispatch received at the State Department, Washington, from Mr. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, dated at Para, the European quarter of Constantinople, contained the intelligence that the efforts of Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross Society, to obtain the permission of the Turkish Government to distribute relief to the suffering Armenians had been successful.

The decision of the Porte not to allow relief measures to be extended by the Red Cross as an organization or by its officers as such made it doubtful whether Miss Barton and her party would succeed in their object. It appears from Mr. Terrell's dispatch that Miss Barton had been presented by the Minister at the Porte and had received renewed assurances of full protection and aid for her agents in dispensing charity.

Her assistants, Mr. Terrell says, go at once to the interior. Miss Barton's headquarters will be at Para. The dispatch ends with these words: "The door is thus opened wide for charity."

COULD ONLY EAT PEPTONOIDS

BUT PINK PILLS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO EAT ANYTHING.

Get Your Digestion Right and Your Health Will Take Care of Itself.

From the Star, Washington, D. C.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills miraculously cured me of two diseases and have otherwise done me a vast amount of good," said Mrs. E. A. Meeker, of No. 207 Third street, Southeast Washington, D. C., to a *Star* reporter to-day.

"For many years I was a sufferer from muscular rheumatism in its worst form, and in addition had stomach trouble to such an extent that for a long time I could eat nothing stronger than beef peptonoids. The rheumatism commenced in my back and not only extended into my left arm, almost paralyzing it from the shoulder to the elbow, but attacked my hips and limbs with such vehemence that it was impossible for me to go out on the street without being supported by an attendant.

"I was attended by four different physicians—not all at one time—of both the allopathic and homeopathic schools, and there were times when I was covered from my neck to my feet with porous or some other kind of plasters, for I tried everything of the sort that was recommended by my friends.

"During the greater part of this time my husband and son were urging me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills but I steadily refused to do so.

"About two years or two and a half years ago, the physician who was then attending me, and I have had none since, said to me, 'Mrs. Meeker there is no use for me to come and see you any more, you have muscular rheumatism, a disease incident to old age, and you cannot be cured. I will give you some iron for your blood, and when this prescription runs out you can get it renewed. If you get much worse you can send for me, but I will not again call until I am summoned.'

"Of course I was much discouraged, but still I tried a noted massage treatment thoroughly, but without the slightest effect. At last my husband persuaded me to try the Pink Pills.

"I want to say that when I began taking the Pink Pills it was without the least faith in their efficacy for good or belief that they would benefit me, but simply to please my husband and son by taking something. However, I took them as directed by the makers, and about the end of the month I found, to my great surprise, that my stomach was so much better that I had no longer to subsist on beef peptonoids, but could begin to indulge in more solid food.

"So I told my husband that as the Pink Pills were evidently doing me good, I would try them for another month.

"I continued to use them as directed and during the second month my eyesight, which had been very bad for a long time began to improve, and it was much more pleasant for me to go on the street, though I still had to be attended on account of my weak limbs.

"How many boxes of the Pink Pills I took in all I could not begin to tell as there were periods when I would stop using them for a week at a time. But from the time I commenced until I felt I could safely cease taking them was about fifteen months.

"Sometime after my eyesight began to grow better, my memory, which had been defective and caused me much trouble for a long time, returned and became as good as when I was many years younger. During the period to which I refer I had great difficulty in remembering where I had put anything, but, as I said before, this trouble entirely disappeared and has never returned, while my eyesight also continues excellent.

"My long continued illness had reduced my weight from between 130 and 140 pounds to 112 pounds, but while I was taking the Pink Pills I gained 30 pounds, and I now weigh 138 pounds.

"Some of my friends freely asserted that my flesh, as they noticed my increasing weight, was not solid and predicted that I would speedily lose it. Such, however, has not been the case, although I have not taken any of the pills since last December. All my rheumatism having by that time disappeared, since which time I have had no return of the dread complaint. I have been told that the disease will visit me again, but if it does, I shall again resort to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"With my experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I have not hesitated to recommend them to others who were afflicted. My niece, who lives near Hillsboro, Londoun County, Va., suffered for a long time with a peculiar disease of the hips and limbs. I believed the medicine which did me so much good would cure her also, and I bought three boxes of them and sent to her. She took them and was cured completely of her complaint."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Gets a Medal for Speed.

Engineer William Tunkey, who pulled the Lake Shore's record-breaking train from Erie to Buffalo last October, has just been given an elaborate silver medal by W. K. Vanderbilt and W. Seward Webb. Mr. Tunkey's ability as an engineer saved this trial of speed from being a failure, for when the train reached Erie it seemed irretrievably behind the scheduled time, and Mr. Tunkey's quick work saved the day. The medal given to Mr. Tunkey is of solid silver, weighs nearly two pounds, and is a work of art.—Scientific American.

The Largest Bicycle.

What is said to be the largest bicycle in the world has been made by a bicycle company in Providence, R. I. It is made to carry six persons. Its length over all is 156 inches, and its wheel base is 125 inches. The diameter of the wheels is thirty inches, the tires are 2½ inches in diameter, the gear is compounded to 153, and the machine weighs 137½ pounds.

Professor Nicholas Crouch, who wrote "Kathleen Mavourneen" when he was nineteen years old, gave away the copyright to the song. He afterward saw it sold at auction for $12,500.

In France 1550 miles of light railways have been already built, though many of the lines last year were worked at a loss.

Earliest Vegetables Always Pay.

That's so, the editor hears Mr. Market Gardner say. Well, why don't you have them? Simply because you don't plant Salzer's Northern grown seeds. His vegetables are bred to earliness and they never disappoint you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT TO the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone, 5c. postage. (A.)

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

FLORIDA FACTS.

February and March are two of the best months to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height of interest. When you have made up your mind to go, you naturally want to get there as soon as possible and in the most comfortable manner. If you live in New York, Boston or Buffalo, you can take one of the Magnificent Trains of the "Big Four Route" from any one of these cities to Cincinnati, and with only one change of cars continue your journey to Jacksonville. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of all lines to Florida. Address E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager, or D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Big Four Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

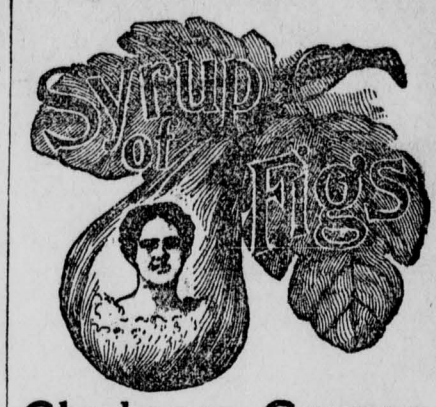
RIPANS TABULES

Mrs. James Taylor, who resides at No. 82 Bailey avenue, Kingsbridge, New York, on the 14th of December, 1894, said: "My age is 65 years. For the past two years I have had liver trouble and indigestion. I always employed a physician, which I did in this case, but obtained no beneficial results. I never had any faith in patent medicines, but having seen Ripans Tabules recommended very highly in the New York *Herald*, I concluded to give them a trial. After using them for a short time, I found they were just what my case demanded. I have never employed a physician since, which means $2 a call and $1 for medicine. One dollar's worth of Ripans Tabules lasts me a month, and I would not be without them if it were my last dollar. They are the only thing that ever gave me any permanent relief. I take great pleasure in recommending them to any one similarly affected.
(Signed), MRS. J. TAYLOR."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail (if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

100 SALESMEN to sell New Cash Register (cut price). Big pay. National C. Co., Winston, N. C.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

NYNU—9

THE AERMOTOR CO. Goes half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME A New York daily newspaper sent to your address free. Do you want the New York Mercury—bright, breezy and bristling—sent to you or your heirs or assigns—forever? You can obtain the New York Daily and Sunday Mercury free. For full particulars address the Supt. of Circulation, New York Mercury, 3 Park Row, New York.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box LH, Detroit, Mich.

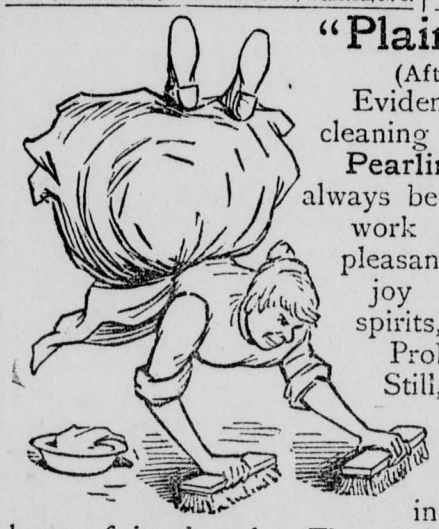
PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue.

ELKHART Carriage & Harness Mfg Co. Elkhart, Ind.
W. B. PRATT, Secy.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS



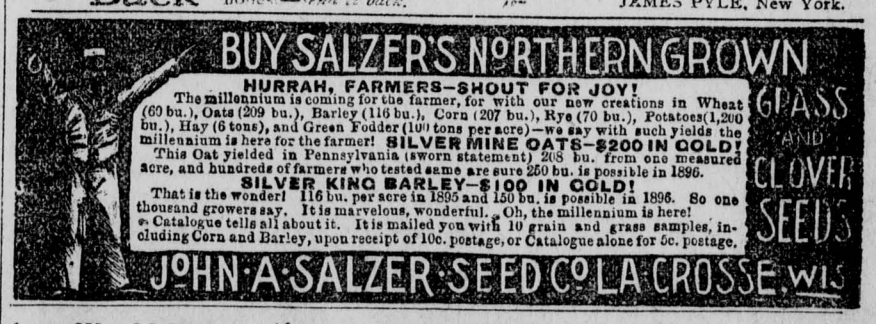
"Plain, but athletic."
(After sketch in New York Truth.)

Evidently the picture of a woman cleaning house for the first time with Pearline. She finds that what has always been the hardest kind of hard work is now comparatively easy, pleasant, quickly done—and in her joy and enthusiasm and high spirits, she kicks up her heels.

Probably this is an extreme case. Still, it may be there are numbers of women who, when they clean house first with Pearline, manifest their pleasure in the same way. You don't hear of it, though. They simply tell you that in all their lives the work of house-cleaning has never been so light, so satisfactory, so soon over, so thoroughly well done.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.


BUY SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN
HURRAH, FARMERS—SHOUT FOR JOY!
The millennium is coming for the farmer, for with our new creations in Wheat (60 bu.), Oats (209 bu.), Barley (116 bu.), Corn (207 bu.), Rye (70 bu.), Potatoes (1,200 bu.), Hay (6 tons), and Green Fodder (100 tons per acre)—we say with such yields the millennium is here for the farmer! SILVER MINE OATS—$200 IN GOLD!
This Oat yielded in Pennsylvania (sworn statement) 208 bu. from one measured acre, and hundreds of farmers who tested same are sure 250 bu. is possible in 1896.
SILVER KING BARLEY—$100 IN GOLD!
That is the wonder! 116 bu. per acre in 1895 and 150 bu. is possible in 1896. So one thousand growers say. It is marvelous, wonderful. Oh, the millennium is here!
Catalogue tells all about it. It is mailed you with 10 grain and grass samples, including Corn and Barley, upon receipt of 10c. postage, or Catalogue alone for 5c. postage.
GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

In a World Where "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness" no Praise is Too Great for

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon county will meet at their respective polling places on Saturday, March 21, 1896, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M. in townships, and 5 to 8 P. M. in boroughs, to elect instructed delegates to represent them in the Republican county convention to be held in the court house, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, March 24, 1896, at 1.30 P. M., for the purpose of electing two delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, April 23, 1896, and selecting a candidate for delegate to the Repubican National Convention, to be elected in the conference of the Republican party of the 18th Congressional district, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

Delegates to the county convention will be elected by ballot.

Each candidate must report to the county chairman and pay his assessment for expenses on or before Wednesday, March 11, 1896, otherwise his name cannot appear on the ticket, nor will he be eligible before the convention. Candidates' names will be placed on the ticket in the order of their registration.

HOWARD E. BUTZ,
Chairman.

MOUNT UNION.

Miss Clara Hesser, of Altoona, was the guest of friends in this place last week.

O. W. Gayton, of Lewistown, visited friends and others in this place over Sunday.

Miss Retta Schmittle, of Shade Gap, was the guest of friends in this place last week.

C. C. Fields filled his ice house last week with a very good quality of ice from Faust's dam.

Rev. Wm. Brill entertained his Sunday school class at a turkey dinner at the parsonage on Saturday evening.

The roads having been frozen solid by the cold weather of last week the farmers are bringing in the ties by the hundreds.

The Jennie Gehr band of the M. E. church gave an ice cream supper at the residence of A. Etnier on Shirley street on Saturday evening.

Elisha Fields, Sr., was stricken with paralysis at his home on Shirley street on Saturday morning last. Mr. Fields is advanced in years and faint hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The Young Peoples' Society of the Presbyterian church of this place, gave an entertainment in Woods' hall on Saturday evening to a large audience. The proceeds will be applied to the parsonage debt.

Jacob Copenhaver, of this place, who has suffered from bone disease in the left ankle for a year or more past, had the foot amputated on Wednesday last by Dr. Himes, of Newton Hamilton, assisted by Drs. Kinsloe, of the same place, Dr. McCarthy, of this place, and Dr. J. G. Spangler, of Mapleton. Mr. Copenhaver stood the operation fairly well, and though well up in years, bids fair to regain his lost health.

Samuel B. Hayes, of Tyrone, after a short illness from apoplexy died Monday morning. Deceased was born near Mount Union and was aged 54 years, 11 months and 7 days. In 1864 he was married to Miss Sarah Morgan, of this place. To them eleven children were born, eight of whom are living. During the war he served three years as a soldier in Company B, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania. His only brother is James Hayes, of this place.

About one dozen families are making preparations to take up their abode in other towns, this spring. At this rate Mt. Union in a few years will become a mere village, of no importance to anyone except a few who will continue to live in it. Already there are a number of desirable properties for rent and quite a number that have been vacant for some time. The booms that have struck the town within the last ten years have subsided a good deal quicker than they came and the enterprising citizens who have been condescending and gracious enough to put money in new enterprises have made such haste to get it out that those who would do the town some good are wary about making investments.

TROUGH CREEK.

Geo. W. Hazzard, of Altoona, is visiting friends in the valley.

The election is over and I suppose, as usual, some are pleased with the result and some are not.

Theodore Masemore, a good Porter township farmer, with his pleasant little wife, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Greenland, over Sunday.

E. B. Greenland has bought the old Ezra Greenland property from the heirs of the deceased. I suppose the next work for Madam Rumor will be to report his time of marriage.

Notwithstanding the fact that A. W. Wright is selling some kinds of trees at one half and some even less than that, some people allow themselves to be lured by glib tongued agents.

We are glad to be informed that the milling machinery at Mapleton which was sold some time ago will remain at least until the first of April and we hope much longer as it is turning out first class flour and is a great convenience to the surrounding community.

Dr. Andrew Smith, the oldest man in this part of the valley, died on the 19th inst., aged 82 years and 18 days. In his youth and early manhood he worked at the tailoring trade with his father, traveling from house to house in Trough Creek and Woodcock valleys and in the Broad Top region. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Pheasant, and to this union were born seven children, viz: Sarah, wife of C. W. Steele; Rachael, dec'd., wife of J. C. Estep; S. T.; W. B.; Susan Jane, wife of Jacob David; Mary Anne, dec'd., wife of James Bowser; C. Wesley, and Salina, wife of P. W. Magsam. The doctor was a man far above the average in point of intelligence, also of strong convictions, the latter of which had much to do with his study of medicine, which he practiced considerably the greater part of his life. He was of the Thomsonian school, this from honest consideration and conviction he firmly believed that we have the medicine right around us for the relief and benefit of human diseases. He once said to the writer that in his mind it would be no more natural for a fish to live out of water than to go into the bowels of the earth for medicine to cure the ills of the human family. An intimate acquaintance of over forty years warrants me in saying that he was a conscientious christian gentleman with whom it was a pleasure to converse as he was especially well informed on the leading topics of the day. He had been a member of the church for 58 years. At eleven o'clock on last Friday his remains were taken into the Harmony chapel, Methodist Protestant church, where he had worshiped for over forty years. An appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Rutan from Hebrews 4. 9, 10, after which his body was laid to rest by the side of his wife in the Locust Grove cemetery. He is survived by one brother Jesse, of East Broad Top, who is his senior by about two years.

THREE SPRINGS.

Jno. W. Long, of Spruce Creek, was in town on last Friday.

John A. Stevens made a business trip to the county capital on last Wednesday.

Sigel Ashman has fired his lime kiln and intends to hoist the American Flag over it one of these days.

Our old friend Thos. Brownlee is still confined to his room by sickness. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Chas. B. Baird, formerly of this place, but now of Allegheny, was circulating among friends in town last week.

B. T. Bence represented Camp No. 512, P. O. S. of A., at the district convention at Orbisonia on last Saturday.

The election here resulted as follows: Judge of Election, Geo. Heeter; Inspectors, Scott Park, H. I. Covert; Councilmen, J. B. Park, Allen Cutshall, Clay Park, B. T. Bence, Wm. Wathen, M. L. Weight, H. V. Cornelius; School Directors, Wm. Wathen, E. A. Hudson, T. A. Weight; Constable, M. Chilcote; High Constable, E. B. Stevens; Street Commissioner, Wm. Wathen; Auditor, Ross E. Heck.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

So beautiful is the scenery of California that Nature must have expended more than her usual energy in its creation, and especially is this true during the months of March and April, when the rainy season has passed and flowers bloom everywhere. Fortunate, indeed, is the person who can exchange the wintry climate of the East for the flower perfumed and healthful atmosphere of California, and no better method of doing this can be had than participating in the second "Golden Gate" tour, organized under the perfect personally-conductad tourist system of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The tourists will leave New York and Philadelphia March 11, 1896, and return to those cities May 7, allowing four and one-half weeks in California.

A new feature to the magnificient train used for these tours in previous years is a through Pullman compartment car.

The car, which will be the very best that the Pullman Company can supply, will contain nine inclosed compartments—two drawing rooms and seven state rooms—and will be attached to the special train at Jersey City and run through to San Francisco.

Applications for space or itineraries giving all information should be made to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Sale Register.

Tuesday, March 10, Mrs. Zetta McClain will offer at public sale at her residence two miles north of Eagle Foundry, in Tod township, 2 horses, 5 shotes, 15 head of sheep, 2 calves, 1 bull, four milch cows, 2-horse wagon, hay rake, cultivator, plows, harrow, hack, buggy, sled, mower, fanning mill, gears, bridles, collars, etc., rye, oats, hay and potatoes, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Son's. Regular size 50c and $1.00

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for senator from the 33d senatorial district subject to the decision of the Republican Convention in Huntingdon county.
H. C. CHISHOLM.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
H. S. MUSSER.
Brady Twp., Feb. 25.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JEROME S. NOPHSKER.
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
D. M. MILLER.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
B. F. GODARD.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
THOMAS J. WRIGHT.
Union Twp., Feb. 26.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
ANDREW SCHULDT.
Porter Twp., Feb. 17, 1896.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate in Huntingdon county for delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the rules of the party in Huntingdon county and the eighteenth Congressional district.
JERE B. REX.
Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.

FOR SALE.—Clover and timothy seed and Nova Scotia Land plaster. John S. Etnier, Mill Creek, Pa. 2-26-4t.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

FOR RENT.—A good two-story dwelling house in Mapleton borough. For particulars, inquire of Jere B. Rex, executor of W. H. Rex, deceased, Huntingdon, Pa. 2-22.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of W. H. Rex, deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of William H. Rex, late of Mapleton borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JERE B. REX,
1-22-f. Executor.

In Introducing Ourselves

To the readers of the MAPLETON ITEM we wish to state that we keep a FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE—almost everything you need in this line and at popular cash prices. We intend having a Special Sale of Notions and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear for THREE DAYS, **March 2d, 3d and 4th,** to which we ask your attention. The goods will be sold at less than half price and you will get bargains. We will place on sale about TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of the above goods.

William Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at excedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a.

Happy New Year. In wishing you a happy new year we think that happiness to a great extent is based on prosperity, which depends largely on good judgment. Feeling confident that our line of Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear and Groceries are as complete as any store in the country, and that our prices are as low, if not lower, for same quality of goods. I do not hesitate to ask your patronage on strictly business merits.

Unbleached Muslins. I will have a big drive again in a few days on Unbleached Muslins. Look out for them.

Hardware. I am adding to this line every week and expect in the near future to have a full line. I especially call your attention to the Doublebitt Chopping Axe that I handle, which, in quality and price, recommends itself.

Stove Pipe and Tinware. We have a full line of hand-made and city Tinware; also, Stove Pipe of the best grade, and we emphatically say we can save you money on these goods. Call and see us and you will verify what we have said.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance,
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.
I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

EVERYBODY APPRECIATES

A Good Newspaper.

You want to keep posted on all the events of the day, and in order to do so, you must read a paper which contains all the news. The

PITTSBURG
CHRONICLE
TELEGRAPH

is the best home paper published, and its facilities for obtaining the most reliable information are unexcelled. Special care is taken to give the most accurate and unbiased news obtainable.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES

embrace, in addition to the latest news, a financial, sporting and society department, each of which contains a complete and accurate account of the day's events. Handled in all surrounding towns by agents. One cent a copy or six cents a week. Send postal card for sample copy.

CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH,
PITTSBURG, PA.

What Some of You are Missing.

Men's goods 4-stay Wool Boots, the best Lumbermen's Overs, $1.50 to $1.98.
Men's Lumbermen's Stockings, with best Overs, $1.65.
Men's best Overshoes, 55c.
Ladies', " " 25c. to 38c.
Misses' " " 22c.
Child's " " 16c.
" etra heavy, wool edge, 25c.
Men's first quality Rubber Boots, $2.35.
Men's 4-stay Wool Boots, 65c.
Boys' Overcoats, 98c., and plenty of other bargains.

The above goods are less than the wholesale price.

C. B. CRUM,

King of Low Prices;
SALTILLO, - - PA

CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON.

Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House, Furniture, Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 26, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Blair county is fifty years old to-day.

—Mrs. J. E. Corbin is afflicted with rheumatism.

—S. B. Neice's family spent last week among friends at Huntingdon.

—The new borough council will be organized next Monday evening.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—Mrs. W. S. McCarl and children, of Juniata, are visiting among friends in this place.

—Mrs. G. W. Wright is visiting her sister, Mrs. Samuel Wagner, and other friends in Harrisburg.

—Rev. Joseph Gray was taken suddenly ill yesterday. His condition is somewhat improved to-day.

—A protracted meeting commenced in the U. B. church last Sunday evening. May it result in much good.

—M. L. Rex and wife, and G. D. Wood and wife were the Mapleton people who attended the Odd Fellows Encampment banquet at Huntingdon last night.

—T. B. Kelley yesterday moved from Grant street to G. W. Yocum's house on Chestnut street. J. M. Baker moved into the house vacated by Mr. Kelley.

—A rehearing was granted by the board of pardons in the case of S. M. Brown, convicted in the court of this county of attempting to procure abortion.

—The cold weather of last week closed up the Juniata. This was the fourth time the river had been frozen over this winter. Saturday's warm wave re-opened the channel.

—Edward Brown last week moved from Springfield township to Bruce Yocum's house on Railroad street. Mr. Brown was formerly a resident of Mapleton and was a good citizen.

—H. S. Musser, of Brady township, announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for county treasurer in this issue of the ITEM. Mr. Musser is a successful farmer and a reliable man.

—One legged men are usually not very good dancers but W. D. Grainey did some lively stepping last Saturday morning on account of the arrival of a young daughter at his home.

—The friends in this vicinity of Charles M. Stever of Altoona, will be gratified to learn that his condition is much improved. He has had no fever for about four weeks and on Monday was able to sit up for fifteen minutes.

—Thomas J. Wright, of Calvin, was in town this morning. He announces in this issue of the ITEM his candidacy for the Republican nomination for county commissioner. Mr. Wright is an honest, reliable man and would make a good official.

—Steward Lang, of the Reformatory, on Friday bought a pair of Holstein steers from H. J. Goss, of Paradise Furnace, which tipped the scales at 4000 pounds after being driven 16 miles. It was the finest pair of beef cattle ever received at that institution.

—Mrs. Dr. J. G. Spangler spent last week with her parents at Warriorsmark. While in that town she had the pleasure of participating in the festivities attendant upon the celebration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. James Chamberlain.

—James Corbin, a miner employed at the Woodvale shaft of the Rockhill Iron and Coal company, near Robertsdale, was instantly killed on Friday morning. He thoughtlessly crossed the bottom of the shaft when the cage descended, and he was crushed to the rock beneath, breaking his skull, neck and one leg. He was aged 29 years and leaves a wife and four children, who live near Water Fall, Fulton county.

—Allen Harrold, a farmer residing in Westmorelond county, was shot in the bowels and legs in a peculiar way. A trap, in the shape of a gun loaded with slugs, had been set to catch a chicken thief. Harrold fixed the weapon Friday evening, but forgot about it on Saturday morning when he thoughtlessly endeavored to open the door of the coop. The gun was discharged and Harrold was shot as stated. His recovery is doubtful.

—Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. N. C. Schaeffer may retire from office before the expiration of his commission, which runs until June, 1897. He has been tendered the position of superintendent of the Reading schools to take the place of Samuel A. Bear. The salary is $3000 a year and it is likely that Dr. Schaeffer will accept as there is hardly a doubt but that Governor Hastings will appoint a Republican at the expiration of his term.

—The seventh anniversary of the organization of Mt. Hor Encampment No. 180, I. O. O. F., of Huntingdon, occurred last evening and was fittingly observed. A social was held in the hall from 8.30 to 9.30 o'clock. At the latter hour the patriarchs, their wives and sweet hearts marched to the old M. E. church where a sumptuous supper, prepared by the ladies of the M. E. church, awaited them. About seventy-five persons partook of the feast. W. S. Bair acted as master of ceremonies and the toasts and responses were as follows: "Our Improved Lodge Room," C. H. Glazier; "Importance of Regular Attendance", I. H. Edwards; "Faith, Hope and Charity," J. B. Boring; "Our First Banquet," M. L. Rex; "Our New Temple," L. E. Edwards; "Benefits of Odd Fellowship," I. N. Swope; "The Lodge," Alex Trimble; "The Lodge and the Church," Hugh Lindsay. A letter was read from Prof. Ezra Lehman, of Shippensburg regretting his inability to be present. It was a delightful occasion.

No Money For Sectarian Schools.

The contest over the appropriation of money for the education of Indian children at contract sectarian schools came up in the House on Monday in the course of the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and was fought out in an hour and a half. The result was that, by a vote of 93 to 64, the provision that the secretary of the Interior shall make contracts with present contract schools for the education of Indian pupils to an extent not exceeding 60 per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year of 1895 was stricken out, on motion of Mr. Linton (Rep., Mich.) and an amendment inserted prohibiting the Secretary from spending any of the money appropriated for education in a sectarian institution. Under existing conditions only Catholic schools are in contract relations with the Interior Department, the other churches having abandoned their claims to public money.

Deeds Entered for Record.

James Rogers and wife and others to Samuel L. Palsgrove, property in Shirley township; consideration, $215.

Heirs of John Greenawalt, deceased, to John McCardle, property in Barree township; consideration, $1,000.

William Strong to Rebecca Strong, property in Tell township; consideration, $40.

Richard Ellis and wife to John E. Cisney, property in Walker township; consideration, $525.

G. W. Stever and wife to G. W. Dell, property in Cass township; consideration, $500.

Fannie B. Wharton and H. S. Wharton to Samuel J. Miller, property in Huntingdon; consideration, $2,600.

Washington Norris, executor of Rachel Norris, deceased, to Mrs. Sarah Peightal, property in Penn townshp; consideration, $700.

William Long and wife to James Port, property in Huntingdon; consideration, $1.

James D. Quarry to David Long, property in Shirley township; consideration, $557.23.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

A Hays Wills and Ada V. Rumberger, Warriorsmark.

Daniel L. Grissinger, Rockhill, and Mrs. Maggie Willett, Three Springs.

Harry W. Bell, Altoona, and Mary Horton, Huntingdon.

William A. Neff and Lettie L. Beck, Warriorsmark.

Robert K. Miller and Ida M. Leister, Huntingdon.

Harry W. Bollinger and Emma Gladfelter, Clay township.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

Court Notes.

The only case of general interest which came up last week was that of Benner Myton vs. James A. Wilson, which was begun on Wednesday afternoon and concluded on Saturday:

William Johnston, sr., owned a farm in Logan township. He had four sons and one daughter. On August 17, 1810, he sold a tract of eighty-one acres, containing one or more springs, to his sons William and John, but reserved the right in the grant of the use of one-half the water from the springs and one-half the ground for himself, heirs and assigns. Johnston, sr., died in 1813, and by will devised his real estate to his children, vesting in the executor to sell. In 1818 the executor sold a tract, by metes and bounds, with appurtenances, and adjoining the eighty-one acres to George Rung. The title to the eighty-one tract, by a series of deeds, became vested in Benner Myton, the plaintiff. The George Rung tract, by various conveyances, became vested in James Wilson, the defendant. The spring, which is on the plaintiff's land, is seventeen rods from the line of the tract. The defendant claimed that having bought the lower tract with appurtenances, he had a title to the spring, and therefore had a right to enter and lay pipes through Myton's land to convey water to his farm buildings. Under such interpretation of his claims, which, it is alleged, had never before been asserted, in 1895, eighty-five years after Johnston's death, the defendant entered the plaintiff's land, dug up the soil in a wheat field for seventeen rods, laid pipes in the trenches, broke into the walls of the spring and drew through the pipes one-half or more of the water. For this act of trespass the action was brought. Myton denied Wilson's title to the spring and right to enter his property, and the question before the jury, therefore, was one of title to the spring and the right to lay pipes. The plaintiff contended that the exception in the deed of William Johnston did not create an easement, and that it was not annexed to the tract of land which the defendant now owns; and if it were defendant had no right to lay his pipes over plaintiff's land. Both these positions were ruled in favor of the plaintiff by Judge Bailey in what was regarded as a most able charge delivered to the jury. The only question then was that of damages. The plaintiff instituted the action to test the title, and did not press the question of damages, being satisfied apparently if the jury's verdict sustained his title to the land and to the spring. There was no argument on the question of damages to the jury. The verdict rendered yesterday was in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $5.

Straightening Tracks.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company has authorized Chief Engineer Brown to proceed with the work of straightening the line at a point east of Duncannon. The road here has two curves and they are both very sharp and trains around this point are run with considerable care. The railroad where the changes are to be made passes the foot of the mountain. On the other side is the Susquehanna river.

It is the intention of the company to make a complete change in this portion of the road. A number of years ago the company somewhat straightened this line by taking out the reverse curve and moving the public road so that it would run over the top of the mountain. At this time the residents made a protest against changing of the public road and the company placed it where it was before. This compelled the railroad to make a sharp detour and to place a reverse curve on the line at this place.

To remedy this it is the intention of the company to make a side hill cut about 100 feet deep through the mountain. This change will also give the company ample room to make its line practically straight. As soon as all the details can be arranged bids for the work are to be solicited.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

P. O. S. of A. District Convention.

The thirteenth semi-annual convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Huntingdon county, was held at Orbisonia, Saturday, February 22, 1896. A public meeting was held in the M. E. church Friday evening at which Prof. A. P. Silverthorn presided. The exercises were opened with an anthem "Hail to the Flag," and scriptural reading and prayer by Rev. J. K. Knisely. The address of welcome was made by Dr. Z. B. Taylor who is an eloquent speaker. He cordially welcomed the delegates and briefly spoke of the struggles now being made for liberty in different parts of the world. A response was made by I. N. Swope. Miss Florence Ripple recited "John Bull and his Brother Jonathan," Miss Hattie Cloyd "The Old Man Goes to Town," Miss Annie Wilson "Barbara Fritchie," and Miss Orlie Ramsey "The Challenge." These recitations were well delivered and gave much interest to the exercises.

Rev. J. K. Lloyd, of Port Royal, was the speaker of the evening and his address was enthusiastic and inspiring. The points were well illustrated and made a good impression on the hearers. Mr. Lloyd thinks, and rightly too, that religion offers a remedy for the ills and discontents of the time, and believes that the Almighty reigns. The address was fine and from the large audience present only commendations were heard.

The evening exercises were interspersed with good patriotic music, rendered by a well selected choir. Mrs. A. P. Silverthorn presided at the organ.

The business session convened in the hall of Washington Camp No. 348 at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, President J. E. Giffin in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. K. Lloyd.

James E. Murphy, Miles Taylor and S. W. Kimmel were appointed a committee on credentials, which committee reported the following as entitled to voice and vote in the convention:

W. C., No. 59—L. L. Parker, E. E. Bell, R. B. Cowher.

W. C., No. 348—Prof. A. P. Silverthorn, J. W. Rankin, J. A. Detwiler.

W. C., No. 512—B. T. Bence, Clay Park, J. A. Stevens.

W. C., No. 513—A. B. Wilson, B. K. Senft, S. W. Kimmel.

W. C., No. 514—E. H. Curfman, G. H. Curfman, E. M. McNerland.

W. C., No. 526—E. C. Wolfe, H. T. Confer.

W. C., No. 537—J. E. Murphy, L. F. Snyder, George Schmittle.

W. C., No. 662—Miles R. Taylor.

District President, C. C. Brewster.

Ex-District Presidents—J. E. Giffin, S. N. Minick, C. M. Taylor and I. N. Swope.

Minutes of meeting held at Birmingham, August 2, 1895, read and approved.

The annual dues of $1.00 were received from each of the following Camps: Nos, 59, 321, 348, 512, 513, 514, 526, 527 and 662.

Verbal reports were received from delegates and the condition of the order throughout the county is gratifying. Rev. J. K. Lloyd made a few remarks of a very encouraging character.

President J. E. Giffin vacated the chair in favor of D. P., C. C. Brewster and the latter made the following appointments: Guard, G. H. Curfman, Inspector, J. B. Houck, resolutions committee, Prof., A. P. Silverthorn, J. E. Giffin, C. M. Taylor, B. T. Bence, S. N. Minick.

On motion of J. E. Giffin, C. M. Taylor was appointed to revise the district constitution.

Some other matters of importance but not of interest to the public were disposed of.

The committee on resolutions made its report, part of which was as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convenbe extended to the brethren of No. 348 and the citizens of Orbisonia for the hospitable entertainment extended the visiting brethren, and to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church for the use of their audience room for the public meeting.

Resolved, That we recommend to the members an investigation of the Mortuary Benefit Fund feature of our order which furnishes reliable iusurance to members in good standing at very low rates.

Resolved, That we suggest to the financial secretaries of our camps the advantages to be gained by systematic and frequent communication with members either by personal contact or by letter.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be empowered to select the time and place for holding the annual picnic, to make arrangements for conducting the same and to provide for all expenses, with the understanding that the camps shall not hereafter be called upon to defray any portion of the expenses incurred.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to prepare a set of rules governing a Funeral Benefit association applicable to the Camps of Huntingdon county.

Resolved, That we endorse the provisions of the Stone Immigration Bill, believing that in it we will find a partial remedy for the evils now existing, and that the secretary send a copy of this resolution to Congressman W. A. Stone and Hon. Thad. Mahon, congressman from this district.

The proceedings of the convention were harmonious throughout and good results are anticipated. The people of Orbisonia entertained the visitors in a very hospitable manner.

State Secretary William Weand was to have delivered the address at the Friday evening meeting but on account of a severe attack of rheumatism he was unable to leave home. Rev. Lloyd was summoned at the eleventh hour and his kindness in helping the management out of a dilemma was much appreciated.

Ties, - Ties, Ties!

Yes, we will take Rock Oak and White Oak Ties, and will advance goods on them and make prompt returns and payment as soon as they are inspected and paid for. For any further information concerning ties call and see us.

Remember

We carry the largest and most complete stock of merchandise in this part of the county.

Fresh Meat,

Hard, Soft, Cannel

COAL

Constantly on hand.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

A Song of Seasons.

There's joy, my dear, in the youth o' the year,
When the hearts o' the bright buds break;
And the skies are blue as the eyes o' you,
And the blooms blow over the lake.
There's joy, my dear, for the world is fair,
And love is the sweetest blossom there.

There's joy, my dear, in the noon o' the year,
When the harvest hints o' gold;
And the soft sun streams with its gleams and dreams
On your beautiful hair unrolled.
There's joy, my dear, for the world is fair,
And love is the blossom that's brightest there.

There's joy, my dear, in the gray o' the year,
When the snows are drifting white;
And the cold winds cry to the starless sky,
And the last rose weeps: "Good-night!"
There's joy, my dear, for the world is fair,
While your love like a lily is blooming there.

—Frank L. Stanton.

THE WRONG MAN.

"Ah," said old Mrs. Prodgitt, "things have changed since my day! When I was a girl, folks used to stay at home and help their mothers do the housework, and piece bed-quilts, and embroider lace veils, instead of running about in all the dirty streets and narrow lanes in creation!"

Mrs. Prodgitt did not take kindly to modern civilization.

She had come up from Owl Brook to visit her cousin Mary Ann, who had married Ebenezer Hardy a quarter of a century ago, and settled down in New York; and, as she expressed herself, "things seemed to be all turned topsy-turvy."

"But, Cousin Prodgy," said saucy Hattie Hardy, who was equipping herself with basket, bag, parasol and waterproof cloak, "it is a work of mercy and charity that we are engaged in."

"Nonsense!" irratably cried Mrs. Prodgitt. "I think you've all gone crazy together! I'm surprised at you Mary Ann, to let the child go tramping all over the city by herself. In my day it wasn't considered respectable."

"You say, truly, that times have changed since then," mildly muttered Mrs Hardy, who was knitting fleecy, white wool by the fire. "Be sure, Hattie, that you come home early. The new minister is to be here to-night to tea, and Betsey can't be trusted with the new set of moss-rose china."

"I wonder what he is like?" said Hattie, as she tied the deep-blue strings of her hat into a coquetish bow under her round chin. "I do hope he's young and handsome."

"My dear!" remonstrated Mrs. Prodgitt.

"Of course," added Hattie, "we knew that old Mr. Puzzleton was a perfect saint; but one don't like saints with red noses and spectacles, and three layers of double chin!"

Mrs. Prodgitt looked as if she expected that Hattie would be struck by lightning on the spot for that heretical remark.

"Harriet!" was all that she could utter.

While Mrs. Hardy, more accustomed to the audacious speeches of her pretty daughter, went on, in her purring sing song tones:

"Don't forget that poor widow in Cob lane, Hattie. And if you go to Milo Reneau's, I think it would be well to speak a word in season to that great lazy son of his, who is always buying lottery tickets, and does nothing to support the old folks."

"Oh, yes. I'm glad you mentioned that," said Hattie, penceling an entry on a little tablet. "'Mem, to give Jonas Reneau a piece of my mind." Dear Mr. Puzzleton always said that that young man was a dreadful stumbling block."

"And I think," went on Mrs. Hardy, "that the Gray sisters can find work for Alice Jennings now, if she is unemployed.

"The—which?" asked Mrs. Prodgitt.

"The Gray sisters," explained Mrs. Hardy. "One of our church organizations."

Mrs. Prodgitt glared.

"Is there any end to the folly of nonsense of this generation?" she said.

"I suppose," laughed Hattie, "that in your days nobody ever went slumming?"

"Went where?" asked Mrs. Prodgitt.

"Slumming," distinctly repeated Hattie.

"She means visiting the poor and seeking out cases of destitution," explained Mrs. Hardy. "Hattie, my child, I do wish you wouldn't talk slang!"

Hattie disappeared with a little breeze of laughter, while Mrs. Prodgitt resettled her spectacles and uttered a deep groan.

"Mark my words, Mary Ann," said she, "that girl will come to no good end!"

"Hattie does not mean any harm, Cousin Prodgitt, mildly pleaded Mrs. Hardy, as she knitted on.

While Hattie, on her errand of mercy, went from house to house in the darkling lanes and crowded tenement districts, leaving an ounce of green tea here and a lecture there, a bottle of beef-wine-and-iron by a sick bed, a little rose-scented snuff in a poor old woman's hand, a picture book on the pillow of some little child, a wooden toy in the delighted grasp of a skeleton-like infant, a gentle admonition in the ear of a wilful factory girl, and a word of comfort to encourage a despairing widow.

She could be gay and flippant enough when "Cousin Prodgy" teased her, but here she seemed to have assumed a new personality of dignity and sweetness.

Old Milo Reneau's was the last house on her list. She glanced anxiously at her watch as she went in.

"Past five," she said to herself. "I must make haste or the dear little mammy will be fretting."

The dusk had already darkened the little room, where lay the patient old sufferer from rheumatism. It was always neat and clean there, but in Hattie's eyes it seemed more squalid and poverty-stricken than usual to-night. As she came around the corner of the door, she perceived a young man sitting at an uncovered pine table—a figure strongly silhouetted against the window.

"Ah!" said she, the spirit of righteous aspiration rising up in her heart, "so I've caught you at last in the very midst of your evil practices!"

The young man rose hurriedly to his feet.

"I beg your pardon—" he began, but the tide of Hattie's indignation was not thus easily stemmed.

"Don't beg my pardon," said she. "Beg the pardon of sosiety—of public opinion—of everything else which you are outraging by this shameful behavior of yours. Apparently you have neither pride nor self-respect left—now take my advice; turn over a new leaf. Give up your evil practices, and set yourself to earn a decent living. Look me in the eyes, young man!" she added severely. "Tell me if you are not ashamed of yourself!"

To all appearances, the culprit was stricken dumb. Involuntarily he raised a pair of clear, honest gray eyes to Hattie's face according to orders, but he did not speak a word, good, bad or indifferent.

"He's not bad looking," thought Hattie; "but I must not neglect the chance of making an impression. I am surprised at you!" she added aloud. "A great, able-bodied fellow like you settling down as a disreputable incubus on your friends and relatives. Don't you know that you are the talk of the neighborhood? Get up—go to work! Never let me see you idling here again! No; don't answer me. I never enter into argument with the people in my district. Logic is useless in a case like this."

She hurried to old Milo, who, being stone-deaf, looked smilingly on during this brief but energetic monologue, as if it had been a recitation from Shakespeare.

"Here's some extract of beef for you, Mr. Reneau!" she shouted in his ear; "and a tumbler of lemon jelly! I hope your lumbago is better. I'm sorry I can't stay a little longer to-day, but I'll come again very soon."

And nodding and smiling good-by to him, she bustled away.

She arrived none too soon on the domestic-tapis.

Betsey had already broken one of the moss-rose tea-cups, and spilled all the salad dressing, so that Hattie had to go to work to make more.

Cousin Prodgitt had lost her spectacles, and Mrs. Hardy could not find her best lace frill.

Consequently she was only half through arranging her hair when Mrs. Hardy called up the stair-case:

"Harriet! Harriet! Mr. Cray has come!"

She hurriedly coiled up the shining bronze locks and fastened them with a shell-pin, tied the Swiss muslin bow at her throat, and, catching up her pocket-handkerchief, ran down stairs.

Cousin Prodgitt was still adjusting her cap-strings, in her own room.

Miss Hardy had gone to see if the tea was properly steeping; and so our heroine walked directly into the presence of the Reverend Cecil Cray.

"I am Miss Hardy, said she. "I beg your pardon! but—"

Here she stopped, with the syllables of further speech fairly frozen on her tongue.

A cold chill crept through all her veins, and she recognized the curly, brown hair, the clear, honest eyes, the thick mustache.

But the Reverend Cecil was equal to the emergency.

"Don't beg my pardon!" said he, gravely, although there was a roguish sparkle in his eyes. Beg the pardon of society—of public opinion. "No, Miss Hardy," he cried, suddenly dropping his solemn mannerism—don't look so distressed! Of course it was a mistake. Don't I know perfectly well that it was."

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" gasped Hattie. "I thought it was Gilbert Reneau, I never had seen him, you know, and it was so dark, and—and—"

"And so you scolded the wrong man," said Mr. Cray. Well, I'll pass the lecture on to the genuine offender at the very first opportunity, only I'm afraid I cannot emphasize it half so neatly as you did."

"Oh, don't!" said Hattie, piteously lifting her little hands. "Please don't!"

"No, I won't," said Mr. Cray, "We'll forget and forgive."

And when Cousin Prodgitt and Mrs. Hardy came in, Hattie and the young clergyman were earnestly discussing the rival merits of the geraniums on Mrs. Hardy's flower-stand.

Mrs. Prodgitt stayed until spring, and when she went back home she told her daughter that Hattie Hardy was engaged to a young minister.

"Or at least I suspicion she is," she added. "She won't own nothin' for sartin; but things ain't now as they used to be. Folks as was engaged to be married used to be proud of it. But Hattie's a queer girl. She hasn't been brought us as girls was brought up in my day."

Grant's Friendship For Mexico.

General Grant's strong convictions about Mexico were germinated from the impressions made upon him, when as a young officer, he served in this republic, says John Russell Young. One of his most intimate personal friends during his administration at Washington, was the Mexican minister there, Mr. Manuel Romero. Grant's whole aim in latter life seemed to be to compensate Mexico for the great wrong, which in his opinion, she had suffered at the hands of the United States, when a great and strong nation made a cruel war upon a nation far weaker than herself. And it was ever Grant's endeavor both as general of the forces and president of the republic, to make all possible atonement. He afterwardf called it "the most unholy war of modern times."

President Diaz was to him an ideal man. Often have I heard Grant talk of him. On one occasion of his returning to Washington he told me one day that he regarded Diaz as one of the most distinguished and able leaders in the world.

Grant was not a man given to enthusiasm. He was a quiet and unostentatious individual. "In my journey around the world I have," he said, "met many, indeed nearly all the rulers of the great countries of the earth. Yet, I must confess that General Diaz and the Mikado of Japan have interested me the most of all."

A Suggestion.

Uncle Sam (to Columbia)—Something must be done about this Venezuelan question. England insists on enlarging on its boundary, what shall we do and still avoid a war?

Columbia—Let both countries agree to make it a settlement for penniless English lords who marry rich American girls, we might save ourselves then.—To-Date.

"BILL" NYE IS DEAD.

The Famous Humorist Passes Away in His North Carolina Home.

Edgar Wilson Nye, the humorous writer, died at his home, "Buck Shoals," eight miles from Asheville, N. C. He was stricken by paralysis ten days before. He lay since then in a helpless condition, neither speaking to nor recognizing any one. His wife and children were at his bedside when the end peaceably came.

EDGAR W. NYE.

Edgar W. "Bill" Nye was born on August 28, 1850, in Shirley, Picataquis County, Me. He was brought up, however, on a farm on the banks of the St. Croix River, Wis., his parents going West when he was two years old. He received an academical education at River Falls, Wis., and in 1876 was admitted to the bar in Wyoming Territory. He says he himself finally heeded the warning of the authorities not to practice law after his law practice was nearing zero. His first effort at writing was in the Cheyenne Sun at $1 a column. He worked for a time on the Denver Tribune and then became the editor of the Laramie Boomerang. He christened the paper after an obstinate mule he owned, which he called Boomerang, because, he said, "you could never tell where it would strike." The mule was in a livery stable, over which was Bill Nye's editorial sanctum. Callers were instructed "to twist the tail of the gray mule and take the elevator." Bill Nye made his reputation on the Boomerang, which began to be quoted all over, and spread smiles from one end of the country to the other.

M. D. HARTER A SUICIDE.

The Ex-Congressman of Ohio Took His Own Life at Fostoria.

Fostoria, Ohio, was thrown into a great state of excitement by the announcement that Hon. Michael D. Harter had committed suicide at the home of Mr. S. Knapp. When the body was found life was extinct, and it is thought that Mr. Harter had been dead several hours. He killed himself with a revolver, the bullet entering the right temple, penetrating the brain. He was found lying on the bed with the revolver clutched in his left hand.

No cause is assigned for the act further than that he has been suffering with insomnia for some time past and that his mind gave way.

MICHAEL D. HARTER.

Michael D. Harter was the son of Isaac Harter, a prominent merchant of Canton, Ohio. He was born at Canton April 16, 1846. After a public school education Harter, at an early age, went into the dry goods business, and subsequently became a banker and manufacturer. At the age of twenty-three he was made Treasurer and manager of the Aultman & Taylor Co., and in 1869 moved to Mansfield, Ohio, to manage the manufactory of the company. He cast his first vote in 1868 for General Grant, but soon afterwards became a Democrat of extreme views. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress from Mansfield, Ohio, and made himself felt in legislation, particularly in finance and tariff matters, in both of which branches he held pronounced opinions. He advocated extreme low tariff and was anti-silver on monetary questions. He was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, but declined another re-election. He has resided in Philadelphia for several years.

DR. JAMESON IN ENGLAND.

The Famous Raider and His Troopers Arrive for Trial.

The British steamer Harlech Castle, from Port Natal, arrived at Plymouth, England, having on board 305 troopers who took part in Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, and who were compelled to surrender to the Boers.

The officers of the expedition, including Dr. Jameson, were on the transport Victoria, which arrived some time during the night. Dr. Jameson was kept secluded on board and was not permitted to speak to the reporters.

There was no crowd present to witness the disembarkation of the rank and file from the tender, and there was no cheering. A majority of the troopers were attired in the police uniform of the British South Africa Company, but quite a number wore nondescript garments. They are a hardy looking lot of men. Their ages range from twenty to thirty-five years. Many of them belong to some the best families in England.

There was a great contrast between the reception accorded the men in London and Plymouth. The enthusiasm displayed in London showed that Dr. Jameson is a popular hero.

SLAIN BY SMOKE.

Almost Incredible Work of Flames in a Baltimore Private House.

A fire which started about 8 a. m. in the basement of the house occupied by James R. Armiger, in Baltimore, Md., filled the house with smoke so quickly that seven persons were suffocated to death. One was fatally injured while trying to escape and five were more or less seriously injured.

The dead are: James R. Armiger, aged fifty-five; Marion Champlain, his daughter, aged twenty-three; James Champlain, her son, aged three; Horace Manuel, of New York City, a guest, aged sixty; William B. Riley, son-in-law of Armiger, aged thirty-five; Richard Riley, son of W. B. Riley, aged four; Marian Riley, daughter of W. B. Riley, aged two and a half. Fatally injured, Alice Williams, colored servant, skull fractured and internal injuries.

"Lou" Whiting, a colored servant who was employed next door to the Armiger home, first saw the flames, and gaining an entrance over the rear fence rushed through the building arousing the inmates. Quick as was his action the flames were more rapid, and egress by the staircases was shut off before half of the sixteen occupants of the dwelling had left their rooms.

The servants on the fourth floor rushed downstairs, but could get no lower than the second story, where they were driven into the sleeping rooms of the other inmates of the house. Two maid-servants who were in the kitchen at the time the fire broke out escaped by the rear door. There were then penned up in the building fourteen persons.

The firemen had by this time thrown up ladders in front of the house and District Chief McAfee climbed up to the second story window, where Mrs. Armiger was crying for help. The ladder did not quite reach the window, and there was the wildest excitement below, as McAfee stood on the upper rung and grasped the window sill for support. He encouraged Mrs. Armiger to swing herself out of the window. As the Chief grasped her with one arm he steadied himself with the other, and had taken one step down the ladder when it slipped, and McAfee with the woman in one arm and with the other holding to the window frame dangled in the air. A cry of horror went up from the crowd as it saw the peril of the daring fireman and his human burden. But McAfee caught the top rung of the ladder on his toe, and pulling it back into place released his hold upon the window and quickly descended with the woman to the sidewalk. A great cheer went up as rescued and rescuer reached terra firma.

In a few minutes the remaining inmates of the doomed house were being carried out. On the stairway leading from the second to the third floor was found the body of Mr. Armiger, with that of his little grandson, Richard Riley, clasped tightly in his arms.

In the front room, on the third floor, was found the corpse of Mr. Manuel. He, too, had the body of a child in his arms, telling another story of heroism. In the rear room, on the third floor, lying on the bed, the firemen found the dead body of Mr. Riley. By his side lay his wife, breathing faintly. She was hurried into the open air in time to save her life. In another room were the bodies of Mrs. Champlain and her three-year-old son, while upon the upper floor the firemen found Mamie Whiting, the colored servant, unconscious from smoke.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

All the bonds of defaulting bidders, amounting to about $4,700,000, were awarded to the Morgan syndicate by Secretary Carlisle.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate; Mr. Hill criticised temperance reformers for sending petitions to Congress.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill, with a provision for free distribution of seeds, was passed by the House.

The Military Academy and Pension Appropriation bills were passed in the Senate.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, urged in the Senate the adoption of his Monroe doctrine resolutions.

President Cleveland sent in the name of William Woodward Baldwin, of New York, to the Senate as Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Mitchell presented in the Senate the majority report in favor of seating Colonel Dupont, of Delaware.

Mr. Quigg introduced in the House a bill appropriating $5 000,000 for a new custom house in New York.

Domestic.

Ex-Governor Robinson died after a long sickness at Chicopee, Mass. There were present at his death the members of the family. George Dexter Robinson was born in Lexington, Mass., on January 20, 1834.

The Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va., was dedicated.

The body of Theodore Runyon, late Ambassador to Germany, arrived at the Port of New York on the steamship Havel.

Counterfeiter Brockway and his confederates, Mrs. Smith and Wagner, were found guilty by a jury in Trenton, N. J.

A. B. Williams, late cashier of the Traders' National Bank, Scranton, Penn., was arrested, charged with embezzling $35,000 of the bank's funds. He gave $15,000 bail.

A fierce blizzard interferred with railway traffic in Northern New York.

The house, barns and outbuildings, together with cattle, a horse and swing, owned by Warren Carleton, at Corinth Centre, Vt., were destroyed by fire, and Mr. Carleton, seventy years old, and his grandson, four years old, were burned to death.

Secretary Carlisle, as witness in the Brockway counterfeiting case at Trenton, N. J., denied having authorized any one to use the distinctive paper at the Ann street house.

Edgar W. Nye, widely known as "Bill" Nye, the humorist, was stricken with apoplexy at his home near Asheville, N. C. Ex-Governor George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, Mass., was also stricken with apoplexy.

The new Mining Exchange for the listing and selling of Colorado mining securities was opened in New York City with appropriate exercises.

Municipal elections were held in many of the cities of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia went Republican by 60,000.

Hildreth, Bristol, Plato and Hibbard, the boys arrested for wrecking a passenger train near Rome, N. Y., in November last, were indicted for murder in the first degree.

Amelie Rives Chanler, the novelist, was married at Castle Hill, Va., to Count Pierre Troubetzkoy, of Russia.

William F. Adams, alias Mason, a boy of eighteen, confessed that he blew open the safe of the Metropolitan Insurance Company at Newton, Mass.

St. Lawrence County reports the coldest weather on record in New York State—fifty-four degrees below zero.

At the trial of the Brockway gang of counterfeiters, in Trenton, N. J., a subpœna was issued for Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Gathering Around Christ."

TEXT: "Unto Him shall the gathering of the people be."—Genesis xlix., 10.

Through a supernatural lens, or what I might call a prophescope, dying Jacob looks down through the corridors of the centuries until he sees Christ the center of all popular attraction and the greatest being in all the world, so everywhere acknowledged. It was not always so. The world tried hard to put Him down and to put Him out. In the year 1200, while excavating for antiquities fifty-three miles northeast of Rome, a copper plate tablet was found containing the death warrant of the Lord Jesus Christ, reading in this wise:

"In the year 17 of the empire of Tiberius Cæsar, and on the 25th of March, I, Pontius Pilate, governor of the Prætore, condemn Jesus of Nazareth to die between two thieves, Quintius Cornelius to lead him forth to the place of execution."

The death warrant was signed by several names. First, by Daniel, rabbi Pharisee; secondly, by Johannes, rabbi; thirdly, by Raphael, fourthly, by Capet, a private citizen. This capital punishment was executed according to law. The name of the thief crucified on the right hand side of Christ was Dismas. The name of the thief crucified on the left hand side of Christ was Gestus. Pontius Pilate describing the tragedy says the whole world lighted candles from noon until night. Thirty-three years of maltreatment. A wall of the city, built about those times and recently exposed by archæologists, shows a caricature of Jesus Christ, evidencing the contempt in which He was held by many in His day, that caricature on the wall representing a cross and a donkey nailed to it, and under it the inscription, "This is the Christ whom the people worship." But I rejoice that that day is gone by. Our Christ is coming out from under the world's abuse. The most popular name on earth to-day is the name of Christ. Where He had one friend Christ has a thousand friends. The scoffers have become the worshipers. Of the twenty most celebrated infidels in Great Britain in our day sixteen have come back to Christ, trying to undo the blatant mischief of their lives—sixteen out of the twenty. Every man who writes a letter or signs a document, wittingly or unwittingly, honors Jesus Christ. We date everything as B. C. or A. D.—B. C., before Christ; A. D., Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord. All the ages of history on the pivot of the upright beam of the cross of the Son of God, B. C., A. D. I do not care what you call Him—whether Conqueror or King or Morning Star or Sun of Righteousness or Balm of Gilead or Lebanon Cedar or Brother or Friend or take the name used in the verse from which I take my text and call Him Shilo, which means His Son, or the Tranquilator, or the Peacemaker, Shiloh. I only want to tell you that "unto Him shall the gathering of the people be."

In the first place, the people are gathered around Christ for pardon. No sensible man or healthfully ambitious man is satisfied with his past life. A fool may think he is all right. A sensible man knows he is not. I do not care who the thoughtful man is the review of his lifetime behavior before God and man gives to him no especial satisfaction. "Oh," he says, "there have been so many things I have done I ought not to have done; there have been so many things I have said I ought never to have said; there have been so many things I have written I ought never to have written; there have been so many things I have thought I ought never to have thought! I must somehow get things readjusted. I must somehow have the past reconstructed. There are days and months and years which cry out against me in horrible vociferation." Ah, my brother, Christ adjusts the past by obliterating it. He does not erase the record of our misdoing with a dash of ink from a register's pen, but lifting His right hand crushed, red at the palm, He puts it against His bleeding brow and then against His pierced side, and with the crimson accumulation of all those wounds He rubs out the accusatory chapter. He blots out our iniquities. Oh, never be anxious about the future; better be anxious about the past! I put it not at the end of my sermon; I must put it at the front—mercy and pardon through Shiloh, the sin pardoning Christ. "Unto Him shall the gathering of the people be." "Oh," says some man, "I have for forty years been as bad as I could be, and is there any mercy for me?" Mercy for you. "Oh," says some one here, "I had a grand ancestry, the holiest of fathers and the tenderest of mothers, and for my perfidy there is no excuse! Do you think there is any mercy for me?" Mercy for you. "But," says another man, "I fear I have committed what they call the unpardonable sin, and the Bible says if a man commit that sin he is neither to be forgiven in this world nor the world to come. Do you think there is any mercy for me?" The fact that you have any solicitude about the matter at all proves positively that you have not committed the unpardonable sin. Mercy for you? Oh, the grace of God which bringeth salvation!

The grace of God! Let us take the surveyor's chain and try to measure God's mercy through Jesus Christ. Let one surveyor take that chain and go to the north, and another surveyor take that chain and go to the south, and another surveyor take that chain and go to the east, and another surveyor take that chain and go to the west, and then make a report of the square miles of that vast kingdom of God's mercy. Aye, you will have to wait to all eternity for the report of that measurement. It cannot be measured. Paul tried to climb the height of it, and he went height over height, altitude above altitude, mountain above mountain, then sank down in discouragement and gave it up, for he saw Sierra Nevadas beyond and Matterhorns beyond, and waving his hands back to us in the plains he says, "Past finding out; unsearchable, that in all things he might have the pre-eminence." You notice that nearly all the sinners mentioned as pardoned in the Bible were great sinners—David a great sinner, Paul a great sinner, Rahab a great sinner, Magdalene a great sinner, the prodigal son a great sinner. The world easily understood how Christ could pardon a half and half sinner, but what the world wants to be persuaded of is that Christ will forgive the worst sinner, the hardest sinner, the oldest sinner, the most inexcusable sinner. To the sin pardoning Shiloh let all the gathering of the people be.

But, I remark again, the people will gather around Christ as a sympathizer. Oh, we all want sympathy! I hear people talk as though they were independent of it. None of us could live without sympathy. When parts of our family are away, how lonely the house seems until they all get home! But, alas, for those who never come home. Sometimes it seems as if it must be impossible. What, will their feet never again come over the threshold? Will they never again sit with us at the table? Will they never again kneel with us at family prayer? Shall we never again look into their sunny faces? Shall we never again on earth take counsel with them for our work? Alas me, who can stand under these griefs? Oh, Christ, Thou canst do more for a bereft soul than any one else! It is He who stands beside us to tell of the resurrection. It is He that came to bid peace. It is He that comes to us and breathes into us the spirit of submission until we can look up from the wreck and ruin of our brightest expectations and say: "Father not my will, but Thine, be done." Oh, ye who are bereft, ye anguish bitten come into this refuge! The roll of those who came for relief to Christ is larger and larger. Unto this Shiloh of omnipotent sympathy the gathering of the people shall be. Oh, that Christ would stand by all these empty cradles and all these desolated homesteads and all these broken hearts and persuade us it is well!

The world cannot offer you any help at such a time. Suppose the world comes and offers you money. You would rather live on a crust in a cellar and have your departed loved ones with you than live in palatial surroundings and they away. Suppose the world offers you its honors to console you. What is the Presidency to Abraham Lincoln when little Willie lies dead in the White House? Perhaps the world comes and says, "Time will cure it all." Ah, there are griefs that have raged on for thirty years and are raging yet. And yet hundreds have been comforted, thousands have been comforted, millions have been comforted, and Christ had done the work. Oh, what you want is sympathy! The world's heart of sympathy beats very irregularly. Plenty of sympathy when we do not want it, and often when we are in appalling need of it, no sympathy. There are multitudes of people dying for sympathy—sympathy in their work, sympathy in their fatigues, sympathy in their bereavements, sympathy in their financial losses, sympathy in their physical ailments, sympathy in their spiritual anxieties, sympathy in the time of declining years—wide, deep, high, everlasting, almighty sympathy. We must have it, and Christ gives it. That is the cord with which He is going to draw all Nations to Him.

At the story of punishment a man's eye flashes, and his teeth set, and his fist clinches, and he prepares to do battle even though it be against the heavens. Yet what heart so hard but it will succumb to the story of compassion! Even a man's sympathy is pleasant and helpful. When we have been in some hour of weakness, to have a brawny man stand beside us and promise to see us through, what courage it gives to our heart, and what strength it gives to our arm. Still mightier is a woman's sympathy. Let him tell the story who, when all his fortunes were gone and all the world was against him, came home and found in that home a wife who could write on the top of the empty flour barrel, "The Lord will provide," or write on the door of the empty wardrobe: "Consider the lilies of the field. If God so clothed the grass of the field, will He not clothe us and ours?"

Or let that young man tell the story who has gone the whole round of dissipation. The shadow of the penitentiary is upon him, and even his father says: "Be off! Never come home again!" The young man finds still his mother's arm outstretched for him, and how she will stand at the wicket of the prison to whisper consolation or get down on her knees before the governor begging for pardon, hoping on her wayward boy after all others are hopeless. Or let her tell the story who, under villainous allurement and impatient of parental restraint, has wandered off from a home of which she was the idol into the murky and thunderous midnight of abandonment, away from God, and further away until some time she is tossed on the beach of that early home a mere splinter of a wreck. Who will pity her now? Who will gather those dishonored locks into her lap? Who will wash off the blood from the gashed forehead! Who will tell her of that Christ who came to save the lost? Who will put that weary head upon the clean white pillow and watch by day and watch by night until the hoarse voice of the sufferer becomes the whisper, and the whisper becomes only a faint motion of the lips, and the faint motion of the lips is exchanged for a silent look, and the cut feet are still, and the weary eyes are still, and the frenzied heart is still, and all is still? Who will have compassion on her when no others have compassion? Mother! Mother!

Oh, there is something beautiful in sympathy—in manly sympathy, wifely sympathy, motherly sympathy, yea, and neighborly sympathy! Why was it that a city was aroused with excitement when a little child was kidnapped from one of the streets? Why were whole columns of the newspapers filled with the story of a little child? It was because we are all one in sympathy, and every parent said: "How if it had been my Lizzie? How if it had been my Mary? How if it had been my Maud? How if it had been my child? How if there had been one unoccupied pillow in our trundle bed to-night? How if my little one—bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh—were to-night carried captive into some den of vagabonds, never to come back to me? How if it had been my sorrow looking out of the window watching and waiting—that sorrow worse than death?" Then when they found her, why did we declare the news all through the households, and everybody that knew how to pray said, "Thank God?" Because we are all one, bound by one great golden chain of sympathy. Oh, yes, but I have to tell you that if you will aggregate all neighborly, manly, wifely, motherly sympathy, it will be found only a poor starving thing compared with the sympathy of our great Shiloh, who has held in His lap the sorrows of the ages and who is ready to nurse on His holy heart the woes of all who will come to Him. Oh, what a God! What a Saviour we have!

But in larger vision see the Nations in some kind of trouble ever since the world was derailed and hurled down the embankments. The demon of sin came to the world, but other demons have gone through other worlds. The demon of conflagration, the demon of volcanic disturbance, the demon of destruction.

La Place says he saw one world in the Northern Hemisphere sixteen months burning. Tycho Brahe said he saw another world burning. A French astronomer says that in 300 years 1500 worlds have disappeared. I do not see why infidels find it so hard to believe that two worlds stopped in Joshua's time, when the astronomers tell us that 1500 worlds have stopped. Even the moon is a world in ruins. Stellar, lunar, solar catastrophes innumerable. But it seems as if the most sorrows have been reserved for our world. By one toss of the world at Ticuboro, of 12,000 inhabitants only twenty-six people escaped. By one shake of the world at Lisbon in five minutes 60,000 perished, and 200,000 before the earth stopped rocking. A mountain falls in Switzerland, burying the village of Goldau. A mountain falls in Italy in the night, when 2000 people are asleep, and they never arouse. By a convulsion of the earth Japan broken off from China. By a convulsion of the earth the Caribbean Islands broken off from America. Three islands near the mouth of the Ganges, with 340,000 inhabitants—a great surge of the sea breaks over them, and 214,000 perish that day. Alas, alas, for our poor world! It has been recently discovered that a whole continent has sunk, a continent that connected Europe and America—part of the inhabitants of that continent going to Europe, part coming to America over the tablelands of Mexico, up through the valleys of the Mississippi, and we are finding now the remains of their mounds and their cities in Mexico, in Colorado and the tablelands of the West. It is a matter of demonstration that a whole continent has gone down, the Azores off the coast of Spain only the highest mountain of that sunken continent. Plato described that continent, its grandeur, the multitude of its inhabitants, its splendor and its awful destruction, and the world thought it was a romance, but archæologists have found out it was history, and the English and the German and the American fleets have gone forth with archæologists, and the Challenger, and the Dolphin, and the Gazelle have dropped anchor, and in deep sea soundings they have found the contour of that sunken continent.

Oh, there is trouble marked on the rocks, on the sky, on the sea, on the flora and the fauna! Astronomical trouble, geological trouble, oceanic trouble, political trouble, domestic trouble, and standing in the presence of all those stupendous devastations I ask if I am not right in saying that the great want of this age and all ages is divine sympathy and omnipotent comfort, and they are found not in the Brahma of the Hindoo or the Allah of the Mohammedad, but in the Christ unto whom shall the gathering of the people be. Other worlds may fall, but this morning star will never be blotted from the heavens. The earth may quake, but this rock of ages will never be shaken from its foundations. The same Christ who fed the 5000 will feed all the world's hunger. The same Christ who cured Bartimeus will illumine all blindness. The same Christ who made the dumb speak will put on every tongue a hosoanna. The same Christ who awoke Lazarus from the sarcophagus will yet rally all the pious dead in glorious resurrection. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and "to Him shall the gathering of the people be." Ah, my friends, when Christ starts thoroughly and quickly to lift this miserable wreck of a sunken world it will not take Him long to lift it.

I have thought that this particular age in which we live may be given up to discoveries and inventions by which through quick and instantaneous communication all cities and all communities and all lands will be brought together, and then in another period perhaps these inventions which have been used for worldly purposes will be brought out for gospel invitation, and some great prophet of the Lord will come and snatch the mysterious, sublime and miraculous telephone from the hand of commerce, and, all lands and kingdoms connected by a wondrous wire, this prophet of the Lord may, through telephonic communication, in an instant announce to all Nations pardon and sympathy and life through Jesus Christ, and then, putting the wondrous tube to the ear of the Lord's prophet, the response shall come back, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son."

You and I may not live to see the day. I think those of us who are over forty years of age can scarcely expect to see the day. I expect before that time our bodies will be sound asleep in the hammocks of the old gospel ship as it goes sailing on. But Christ will wake us up in time to see the achievement. We who have sweated in the hot harvest fields will be at the door of the garner when the sheaves come in. That work for which in this world we toiled and wept and struggled and wore ourselves out shall not come to consummation and we be oblivious of the achievement. We will be allowed to come out and shake hands with the victors. We who fought in the earlier battles will have just as much right to rejoice as those who reddened their feet in the last Armageddon. Ah, yea, those who could only give a cupful of cold water in the name of a disciple; those who could only scrape a handful of lint for a wounded soldier; those who could only administer to old age in his decreptitude; those who could only coax a poor waif of the street to go back home to her God; those who could only lift a little child in the arms of Christ, will have as much right to take part in the ovation to the Lord Jesus Christ as a Chrysostom. It will be your victory and mine as well as Christ's, He the conqueror, we shouting in His train. Christ the victor will pick out the humblest of His disciples in the crowd, and turning half around on the white horse of victory He shall point her out for approval by the multitude as He says, "She did what she could." Then putting His hand on the head of some man, who by his industry made one talent do the work of ten, He will say: "Thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over ten cities." Two different theories about the fulfillment of this promise.

There are people who think Christ will come in person and sit on a throne. Perhaps He may. I should like to see the scarred feet going up the stairs of a palace in which all the glories of the Alhambra, and the Taj Mahal, and St. Mark's, and the Windsor palace are gathered. I should like to see the world pay Christ in love for what it did to Him in maltreatment. I should like to be one of the grooms of the chargers holding the stirrup as the King mounts. Oh, what a glorious time it would be on earth if Christ would break through the heavens, and right here where He has suffered and died have this prophecy fulfilled, "Unto Him shall the gathering of the people be." But failing in that I bargain to meet you at the ponderous gate of heaven on the day when our Lord comes back. Garlands of all Nations on His brow—of the bronzed Nations of the South and the pallid Nations of the North—Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and the other continents that may arise meantime from the sea to take the places of their sunken predecessors; the arch of Trajan, arch of Titus, arch of Triumph in the Champs Elysees, all too poor to welcome this King of kings, and Lord of lords, and Conqueror of conquerors in His august arrival. Turn out all heaven to meet Him. Hang all along the route the flags of earthly dominion, whether decorated with crescent or star or eagle or lion or coronet. Hang out heaven's brightest banner, with its one star of Bethlehem and blood striped of the cross. I hear the procession now. Hark, the tramp of the feet, the rumbling of the wheels, the clattering of the hoofs and the shout of the riders! Ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands. Put up in heaven's library, right beside the completed volume of the world's ruin, the completed volume of Shiloh's triumph. The old promise struggling through the ages fulfilled at last, "Unto Him shall the gathering of the people be."

While everlasting ages roll
Eternal love shall feast their soul
And scenes of bliss forever new
Rise in succession to their view.

Against Obscene Matter.

Postmaster-General Wilson has authorized instructions to the detectives of the department to watch the daily papers in all the large cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis—for violations of the laws against sending obscene matter through the mails. This follows the successful trial of the case against Joseph R. Dunlop, editor of the Chicago Dispatch, whose boldness in this line was notorious. Dunlop was fined $2000 and sentenced to prison for two years.

A Shrewd Chicagoan.

A Chicago man has been doing a thriving business buying the heads of foxes and wolves from New York furriers and shipping them into States of the Northwest, which pay [illegible] bounties for the scalps of such anim[illegible].

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 1.

Lesson Text: "Jesus the Messiah," Luke ix., 18-27—Golden Text: Luke ix., 35—Commentary.

18. "And it came to pass as He was alone praying His disciples were with Him, and He asked them, saying, Whom say the people that I am?" It is probable that between the last lesson and this we are to think of the feeding of both the 5000 and the 4000, His walking on the sea and His visit to the coast of Tyre and Sidon, and now He is away north near Cæsarea Philippi, or Dan. He had been hearing from home and sending word thither—in other words, He had been praying—and then He asks this question, not that He cared what people thought of Him or whom they thought He was, but He was leading on to a confession from His disciples for a purpose. If we tolerate a care as to what people think or say of us or have an ambition to have a name among men, we have not the spirit of Him who emptied Himself for us and made Himself of no reputation, coming here "not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many." The message of Jeremiah to Baruch is always fitting, "Seekest thou great things for thyself, seek them not" (Phil. ii., 7, 8; Math. xx., 28; Jer. xlv., 5).

19. "They answering said, John the Baptist, but some say Elias, and others say that one of the old prophets is risen again." Compare verses 7 and 8. To know God is the greatest thing, but we cannot know God apart from Jesus Christ (Math. xi., 27), and when we think we know Him we may well apply this word to ourselves, "If any man thinketh that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know" (I Cor. viii., 2). At best we know but in part now; not till then shall we know as we are known (I Cor. xiii., 9, 12). The natural man cannot know the things of God at all (I Cor. ii., 14), but even the spiritual man is oftimes so carnal that he cannot discern spiritual things.

20. "He said unto them, But whom say ye that I am? Peter, answering, said, The Christ of God." or as in Math. xvi., 16; John vi, 69, "The Christ, the Son of the living God." Matthew says that Jesus replied to this, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father which is in Heaven." It is surely blessed to be taught of God for "Who teacheth like Him?" (Job xxxvi., 22.) Before Jesus left His disciples He said that the spirit whom He would send would teach them all things and guide them into all truth (John xiv., 26; xvi., 13).

21. "And He straitly charged them, and commanded them to tell no man that thing." In Math. xvi., 20, it is written that He said that they were to tell no man that He was Jesus the Christ. In the beginning of His ministry He said very plainly to the woman of Samaria that He was the Christ (John iv., 25, 26), but now that they have rejected Him, the next sign that He is the Christ will be His resurrection from the dead. We will never know till it is too late how much we have lost by not simply believing His word. We thus grieved the spirit and hinder Him from telling us what He would like to. If, on the other hand, we are filled with the spirit, we shall hear His voice and know when to be still and when to speak.

22. "Saying, The Son of Man must suffer many things, and be rejected of the elders and chief priests and scribes and be slain, and be raised the third day." There is evidently some connection between this and His forbidding them to say that He was the Christ. On several different occasions He told them as plainly as this that He must die and rise again the third day, but they received it not. They did not believe that He meant just what He said, and they could not put any other meaning upon His words, therefore they lost it all.

23. "And He said to them all, If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow Me." The true Christian life is the Christ life, the life of Jesus made manifest in our mortal flesh (II Cor. iv., 10, 11), and this means the dying unto self, alway, the constant reckoning dead of the self life, the old man, the carnal mind which must be put off and kept off—not put off and on as we would our clothes. Christ never lived unto Himself in any way, either as to His will or His glory or His pleasure (John vi., 38; vii., 50; Rom. xv., 3). To take up the cross is not to wear some kind of a pretty cross, for there is no such thing as a pretty cross recognized in Scripture, but it is just to die constantly to one's own will and way and pleasure. "Not I, but Christ."

24. "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever will lose his life for My sake, the same shall save it."

Our life may be said to be that which takes up our attention, which chiefly occupies our minds and our time, that which interests us most. We have to engage in many and varied forms of business, but even in these it may be our main thought to glorify God, and thus God and not business will be our life. We shall be able to say, "For me to live is Christ."

25. "For what is a man advantaged if he gain the whole world and lose himself or be cast away?" Let a man live for his business, or his home, or for pleasure, or for himself in any way and not receive Christ, and he and all his life will be truly lost, for he that hath not the Son of God hath not life. The word "castaway" in this verse is wholly different from that in I Cor. ix., 27. There it refers to service rejected (see R. V.), but here evidently to the loss of the soul.

26. "For whosoever shall be ashamed of Me and My words of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed when He shall come in His own glory and in His Father's, and of the holy angels." The one who prefers his own life to the daily dying to self certainly prefers self to Christ and may be said to be ashamed of Christ. Such can have no part in His kingdom. His coming in glory here referred to is His coming with His saints (I Thess. iii., 13; Col. iii., 4), they having previously met Him on His way (I Thess. iv., 16-18) and received their rewards and positions in His kingdom.

27. "But I tell you of a truth there be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the kingdom of God." Inasmuch as in Matthew, Mark and Luke this statement is immediately followed by the record of the transfiguration, that event was doubtless the fulfilling of this statement. Jesus with Moses and Elijah suggest the Son of Man glorified, associated with all the saints both risen and translated, and the apostles suggest Israel in the flesh all righteous. Such will be the centre of the millennial kingdom, at the close of which satan will be loosed and then completely overthrown.—Lesson Helper.

Staangely Cut With His Own Weapon.

A terrible accident occurred at Allen's flouring mills, at Bloomingdale, Ky. Bud Dixon was walking through the mill when his overcoat caught in some of the machinery and he was dragged in. His left arm was nearly severed above the elbow by a large knife which he carried in his pocket.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

8	**MILK AND CREAM.**		

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.40 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	21,002
Condensed milk, gals.....	192
Cream, gals.....	400

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....$	—	@$	19½
Firsts.....	17	@	18½
Thirds to seconds.....	13	@	16
State—Fancy.....	—	@	17
Thirds to firsts.....	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery.....	11	@	15
Western Dairy.....	—	@	—
Factory, firsts.....	10½	@	11
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	10½
Full cream, good to prime..	9¼	@	10
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	8¼	@	5½
Part skims, small.....	5	@	6
Full skims.....	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	13¾	@	14
Jersey—Fancy.....	—	@	14½
Western—Prime to choice....	13¼	@	13½
Southern—Best.....	12½	@	13
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	1 32½	@	1 35
Medium, 1895, choice.....	1 22½	@	1 25
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 20
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	—	@	1 10
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 35	@	1 40
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 55
Lima, Cal., 1895, ℔ 60 lbs..	—	@	1 85
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	80
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Oranges, Cal., ℔ box.....	1 50	@	3 75
Grapes, Concord, ℔ basket...	—	@	—
State, ℔ basket.....	7	@	12
Apples, Winesap, ℔ bbl....	3 50	@	4 50
Greening.....	2 50	@	2 75
Baldwin.....	2 75	@	3 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ℔ bbl.	6 00	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ℔ lb.....	8	@	8½
1895, common to fair.....	4	@	5½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	7	@	7½
Common to prime.....	4	@	6½
Old odds.....	1½	@	2½
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ℔ 100 lb.....	95	@	1 00
Clover mixed.....	75	@	80
Straw—Long rye.....	80	@	90
Oat.....	50	@	55
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State Rose, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Maine Rose, ℔ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 75
Sweet, ℔ bbl.....	3 50	@	5 00
Cabbage, ℔ 100.....	1 00	@	4 00
Onions, white, ℔ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 75
Yellow, ℔ bbl.....	75	@	1 25
Squash, ℔ bbl.....	60	@	1 00
Brussels sprouts, ℔ qt.....	5	@	15
Celery, ℔ doz. stalks.....	15	@	1 00
Carrots.....	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia.....	50	@	70
Cauliflower, ℔ basket.....	2 00	@	4 00
Lettuce, ℔ basket.....	1 50	@	3 50
Tomatoes, ℔ carrier.....	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, ℔ bbl.....	3 00	@	7 00
Green peas, Fla., ℔ crate....	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ℔ crate.....	2 00	@	4 00
Watercress, ℔ 100 bunches...	—	@	—
Kale, ℔ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Spinach, ℔ bbl.....	2 00	@	3 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ℔ lb.....	10	@	10½
Chickens, ℔ lb.....	9	@	9½
Roosters, old, ℔ lb.....	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ℔ lb.....	11	@	12
Ducks, ℔ pair.....	70	@	1 00
Geese, ℔ pair.....	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, ℔ pair.....	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ℔ lb.....	11	@	15
Chickens, Phila. broilers.....	12	@	15
Western, dry picked.....	11	@	11½
Fowls, ℔ lb.....	9½	@	11
Ducks, ℔ lb.....	15	@	17
Geese, ℔ lb.....	7	@	10
Squabs, ℔ doz.....	2 00	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents.....	4 35	@	4 60
Spring Patents.....	3 60	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	—
May.....	—	@	71⅜
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	36
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	26⅜
Track, White.....	25	@	28½
Rye.....	43	@	45
Barley.....	36	@	38
Seeds—Timothy, ℔ 100.....	3 65	@	4 75
Clover.....	6 25	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	5.10	@	5.15
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6¼	@	7½
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	8	@	12½
Country dressed.....	7½	@	10½
Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs.....	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs.....	4 75	@	5 00
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs.....	4 50	@	4 85
Dressed.....	5	@	7

THE CAVE OF THE WINDS DRY.

An Almost Unheard of Phenomenon at Niagara Falls.

The Cave of the Winds at Niagara Falls is dry, and for the first time in fifty years a party of adventurous spirits clambered down the precipitous banks of the Niagara from Goat Island, explored the hidden cavern, and then made their way, with John Barlow, one of the oldest guides of the Niagara River, across the ice immediately in front of the American Falls to the Maid of the Mist, landing on the American side. There is no record of any one having made this hazardous trip before in the last half century, and it was as far back as 1874 that two or three men succeeded in walking across the ice from Goat Island to the American shore.

The great quantity of snow and ice had rendered the stairs leading down the bank from Goat Island utterly impassable except for a short distance. At the foot of the bank no one could tell from appearances that the walk which is used in summer had ever been constructed. All signs of it have been obliterated. It has either been carried away by the ice or is buried a dozen feet or more under ice and snow. Immediately in front of the cave, which is a deep recess under the overhanging cliff, are three huge bowlers, towering an immense height in the air, which at a distance appear to guard the entrance against all threatened invasion. They are divided by gaps, through which, after you have once got there, it is quite easy to pass. Once inside the cavern there is an impressive scene.

Few men who watch the wasteless energy that trembles momentarily on the brink of the world's greatest cataract ever dream that the day can come when a great part of that huge force shall be stood at bay. Yet so it is to-day—for the first time in fifty years. The ice has choked the river at this particular point, the wind has held it back, and the bridge connecting Goat and Luna Islands, under which there usually sweeps a relentless torrent, is now swaying over an empty ravine.

Odds and Ends.

The key of Libby prison and the flag which floated over the prison are preserved in the Soldiers' Memorial Hall at Rutland, Vt.

A fifty-foot granite shaft, the longest piece of granite ever taken out of a quarry in Vermont, was quarried at Barre a few days ago.

A bill was introduced in Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to recognize the organizations of the Sons of Veterans of the various states as a part of the military reserve of the United States.

A woman working in a factory at Coloma, Mich., for seventy-five cents a day, last week fell heir to a fortune of $62,000 through the death of an uncle in Germany.

A new set of natural teeth are pushing through the long-smooth gums of eighty-four-year-old Uncle Jake Lawrence of Uniontown, Ky.

Five generations of one family are living on a homestead at Bardstown, Ga. The head of the family, W. O. Cherry, has 136 living decendants.

The important question, "Shall Woman Propose?" has been decided. The Bachelor Girls'Club of Paw Paw Mich., debated it last week, and unanimously decided that she shall.

Strawberries are ripe and being picked for shipment in Hillsborough, Fla. The first crate of this season's strawberries left that place three or four days ago, The berries are in excellent condition, and the prospect is good for a large crop.

What is believed to be the largest cargo of live stock ever shipped from this country was being taken aboard the Dominion liner Scotsman, at Portland, Me., last Thursday, destined for Liverpool. It consisted of 1,500 head of cattle and 1,600 sheep.

Two poultry keepers in Bronson, Mich., kept tally last year on the number of eggs laid by a certain number of hens. One man had 320 hens, which laid 32,782 eggs during year. The other got 24,826 eggs from 270 hens. The total was nearly a car load of eggs.

At the time of his death last week Othneil Gayer of Norwich, Conn., was the oldest town clerk in the United States in point of continuous service, and perhaps also in point of age. He was 96 years old, and had held office continuously for a little more than fifty years.

Orange growing in Arizona is declared to have passed the experimental stage, and will become an important industry in the Territory. This year's crop in the Salt River Valley, where most of the experimental groves are situated, is large and of excellent quality. The Arizona oranges ripen somewhat earlier than those in southern California.

Seventy thousand tons of the stern and rock-bound coast of Maine were shipped from two quarries alone last year. The total amount of granite shipped away yearly reaches an astounding figure, and the geography of the Maine coast is being considerably changed by the cutting out and shipping away of islands of granite and not a little of the main land.

Indiana's oldest residents are Alexander Ferguson and his sister of Frankton. Alexander is 103 years old and his sister is 107. Alexander worked on his farm every day, doing the ordinary chores of the place until he had passed his hundredth birthday, and is still in excellent health. He takes a daily walk of a little more than two miles. His wife is over ninety and is in good health.

One mile from Gapland, Washington county, Md., in Crampton's Gap, preliminary work has begun on one of the most unique monuments in the world—a memorial to war reporters, the brave men who wrote the story of the civil war. George Alfred Townsend, of Gapland, and Edward W. Mealey, Hagerstown, are prominently interested in the project. The memorial is quite an elaborate one, and will cost several thousand dollars.

FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is no doubt but that every one has had at some time a desire to visit Florida, the "Land of Flowers," and that many have been deterred from so doing by the thought of a long and tiresome railroad journey, great expense, and a thousand and one other objections. These have been overcome by the inauguration of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally conducted tours to Jacksonville. A special train of unexcelled equipment makes the run from New York to Jacksonville in thirty hours; a tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of passengers while *en route*; and the low rates offered bring the tours within the means of almost every one.

The tours, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on February 25 and March 3, 1896. The rate, including transportation, meals *en route*, and Pullman berth on special train, is $50.00 from New York and $48.00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

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